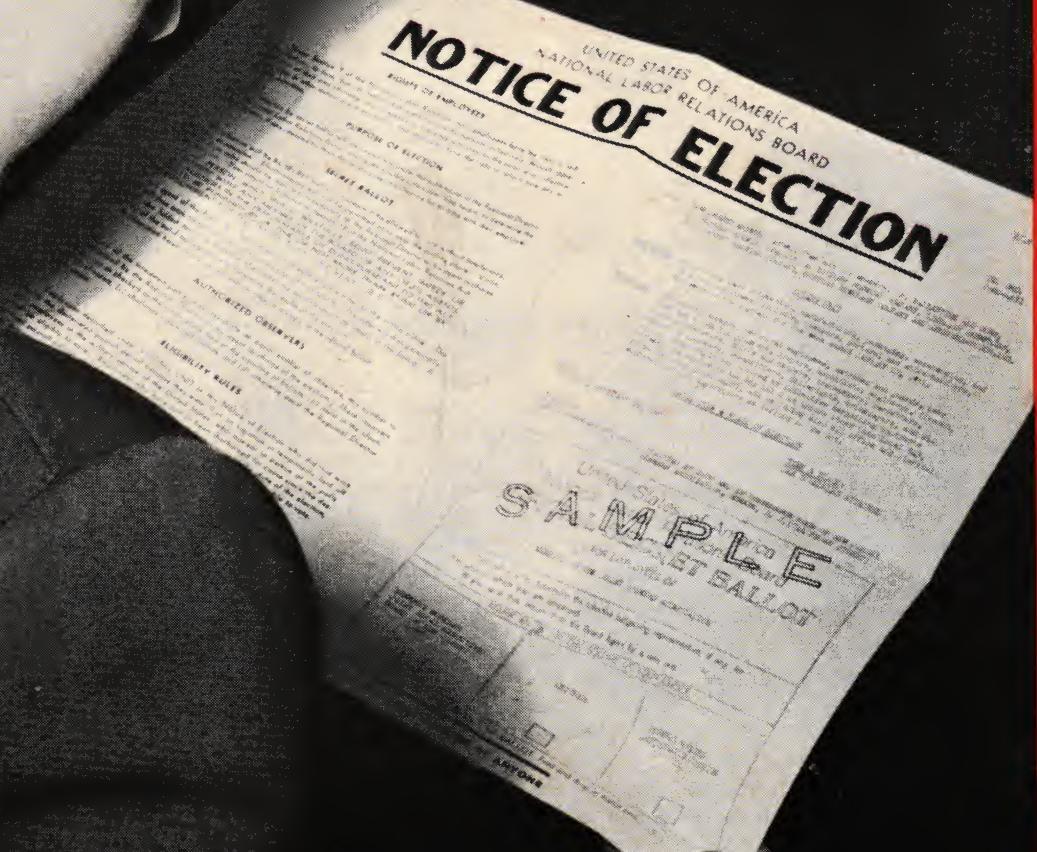


THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster

APRIL 1953

Smashing
**ELECTION
VICTORY**

SEE STORY PAGE 4



FIFTY YEARS AGO in our Magazine

(From Teamsters' Magazine, April, 1903)

RAISE TO \$10 A WEEK

St. Louis Coal Teamsters have settled a strike with dealers and team owners, which threatened to close down power and light throughout the Mid-West city.

Settlement was achieved at a mid-day conference between a committee representing the dealers and owners and a committee from the union. Union demands were met, and the following weekly wage scale was established: one-horse driver, \$10; two-horse driver, \$13; three-horse driver, \$14.50; and four-horse driver, \$16.50. The drivers were represented by H. M. Keatley, president of the local; A. Allen, business agent; and J. B. Fitzpatrick.

The dealers were anxious to settle the dispute, as orders were piling up and citizens were demanding coal. Dealers had no methods of delivering. In some instances coal was delivered under guard

never wore comely clothes. They did nothing but sit in a stooped attitude, sewing all day and a good part of the evening. One night, when she was quite worn out with labor, the younger said to the older sister: "Oh dear, I wish we were both dead!" The older sister's mouth took on a grim smile as she returned: "Be still and work hard. Business before pleasure."

GOMPERS' ARGUMENT

Samuel Gompers, president of the AFL, delivered a "remarkably effective" argument before the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee against a compulsory arbitration bill introduced by a Senator Lewis.

This species of legislation, said Gompers, has its foundation in the notion, which some men still hold, that the employer has a proprietary right in the labor of the laborer, and, hence, in the man himself.

"Organized labor has done and is doing all that human ingenuity can to prevent and avert strikes. . . . Organized labor not only reduces the number of strikes, but it establishes the mutual conciliatory policy resulting in agreement with employers."

PROGRESS IN CHICAGO

The April, 1903, issue of the JOURNAL reprinted an editorial from the INTERNATIONAL METAL WORKER which had high praise for Teamster locals of Chicago, calling teamster organization in the Windy City "an illustration of the practical advantages of organization, not only to working men themselves, but also to the general public."

Benefits to Chicago teamsters had greatly increased since organization. Wages were up 40 per cent.

Meanwhile, traffic conditions were greatly improved in the city, because organized teamsters worked together rather than at odds as heretofore.

Teamsters have improved conditions for "the faithful animal, the horse," too, said the METAL WORKER.

"The teamsters have ever been ready to stand for the principles of unionism when the interests of other organizations were jeopardized. The Chicago teamsters are an honor to the labor movement."

DENVER HORSES ORGANIZED

On March 10, 1903, executive officers of the Colorado State Federation of Labor sat in judgment on a case involving

teamster drivers and team owners, both organized and affiliated with the state federation.

Involved in the case were Van Teamsters and Helpers Union No. 62 and Team Owners Union No. 1, both of Denver. Through some quirk of early organizing, team owners—men who worked their own teams, plus some who owned two or more teams and employed drivers (at what Local No. 62 said were subscale wages)—decided to organize for the common benefit. Many of them worked under contract and wanted to protect themselves. As Teamsters' national organizer Charles Robb pointed out, they were not a bona fide union of wage earners and not recognized as such by any central body except the state organization. They did not have a label, but did use an emblem, which was attached to the harness of members' horses.

No questions were asked as to whether or not the driver of the team was a union man working for union scale wages, so long as the harness showed the Team Owners emblem.



of two or more policemen, but only a few customers could be supplied.

The strike was seriously felt by the large buildings downtown and by many manufacturing plants. Many plants were ready to shut down.

The advance in wages for the drivers, coupled with a recent higher scale for coal miners, was expected to raise the price of coal a few cents a ton.

BUSINESS FIRST

Evidence of the tragic humor of 1903 . . . sometimes too true to be funny . . . was reprinted in the JOURNAL. It was a story told by John Mitchell, president of the Miners:

There were two sisters, seamstresses, who lived in a little room and earned their bread by sewing. They were young and pretty but seldom laughed. They



"So," emphasized Robb, "it is really the horses that are unionized and not the drivers!"

Later, witnesses for Local 62 pointed out that the Team Owners Union obtained affiliation with the state federation through fraud, because the state constitution's Article 1 specifically points out that labor unions to be bona fide must be representative of wage earners.

Nevertheless, the team owners contended that they were wage earners and that drivers were members of their union.

The deliberations went on from 8:30 p. m. until 2 a. m. Finally, the state federation president decided in favor of the drivers local, No. 62, and suspended the team owners' charter.

**GENERAL
EXECUTIVE
BOARD**

DAVE BECK
General President
552 Denny Way,
Seattle, Wash.

JOHN F. ENGLISH
General Secretary-Treasurer
100 Indiana Ave., N. W.,
Washington 1, D. C.

D. J. MURPHY
First Vice President
4141 Forest Park Blvd.,
St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN J. CONLIN
Second Vice President
69 Jefferson St.,
Hoboken, N. J.

EDWARD CRUMBOCK
Third Vice President
105 Spring Garden St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

SIDNEY L. BRENNAN
Fourth Vice President
706 First Ave., N.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

JOHN T. O'BRIEN
Fifth Vice President
4217 S. Halsted St.,
Chicago, Ill.

FRANK BREWSTER
Sixth Vice President
552 Denny Way,
Seattle, Wash.

THOMAS L. HICKEY
Seventh Vice President
325 Spring St.,
New York, N. Y.

WILLIAM A. LEE
Eighth Vice President
133 S. Ashland Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH DIVINY
Ninth Vice President
25 Taylor St.,
San Francisco, Calif.

JAMES R. HOFFA
Tenth Vice President
2741 Trumbul Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

EINAR MOHN
Eleventh Vice President
25 Taylor St.,
San Francisco, Calif.

TRUSTEES

JOHN ROHRICH
2070 E. 22nd St.,
Cleveland, Ohio

PAUL D. JONES
846 S. Union Ave.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

JOHN BACKHUS
1033 W. Girard Ave.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DANIEL J. TOBIN
General President Emeritus
222 E. Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE INTERNATIONAL Teamster



DAVE BECK **Editor**

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 100 Indiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

VOL. 50

APRIL, 1953

NO. 4

CONTENTS

General President's Letter.....	2
'Operation Newark' Is Smashing Success.....	4
Reciprocity Sought by Regions.....	11
Editorials	12
GEB Steps Up Organizing Tempo.....	15
Ground Broken for Teamster Headquarters.....	18
Progress Report No. 1.....	19
Joint Council 13 in Trusteeship.....	23
Showdown Near on Taft-Hartley.....	24
Teamster Attorneys Study Labor Law.....	25
Teamster Topics.....	28
What's New?.....	31
Laugh Load.....	32

17 17

POSTMASTERS—ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579P should be sent to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Mailing List Department, 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C. Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C. by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, and entered as second class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in Section 1108, Act of October 2, 1917. Authorized July 9, 1918. Printed in U.S.A. Subscription rates: Per Annum, \$2.50; Single Copies, 25 cents. (All orders payable in advance.)

LETTER from General President DAVE BECK



A SIGNIFICANT TRIUMPH

THE smashing victory of the AFL Local Joint Executive Committee at Newark, N. J. on February 26 is one of the most gratifying developments of recent months in our organizing efforts.

Called "Operation Newark," the election story is told in full in last month's and in the current issue of *The International Teamster*. Pre-election efforts were described last month and the final drive for votes and support together with the brilliant results are described in words and pictures in this issue.

Operation Newark might be called a "pilot project" in our overall national organizing campaign. Those responsible for this victory are many. There is credit enough for all—the local members, stewards and officers; the National Brewery & Soft Drink Workers' Conference and the general organizers sent in by the International along with the many members who came from some 20 states to help.

The Newark election is significant for several reasons and I want to spell these reasons out so that our entire membership will know about them:

1. The Newark effort marks the beginning of a national program—I call it a New National Organizing Policy.
2. This policy is one whereby the welfare of any one union is the concern of the entire International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Local unions cannot and should not be expected to fight their battles alone. From now on they will know that they are not alone. They will know that they will have their trade division or fellow conference members and policy committee members helping. They also will know that Teamsters from surrounding states will come in to help, joining their strength and their experience with the efforts of the local to assure victory.
3. Operation Newark was a demonstration of effectiveness and unselfishness on the part of Teamsters from many states. Busy local officials and business agents dropped what they were doing and drove, in some cases, hundreds of miles to lend a hand. They worked at times from as early as four and five o'clock in the morning until late at night with the potential voters of the Newark breweries.

4. Operation Newark was a demonstration and illustration of effective strength when properly mobilized and directed. We knew that our cause was just and that if we could get our story over to the brewery workers at Newark we would win. This was done through the able direction of the general organizers and the unstinting cooperation of the visiting Teamsters working with the local union stewards, officials and members.

5. Operation Newark proved that truth and honesty in an election campaign will prevail against efforts to distort, divide and confuse. While I have a high opinion of the average American's ability to discriminate, I will admit there is always danger when there is thrown up a smokescreen of confusion. The Newark efforts on the part of our opposition were nothing short of vicious. But we answered charges with truth and honesty and we proved that a straightforward campaign is by far the best policy.

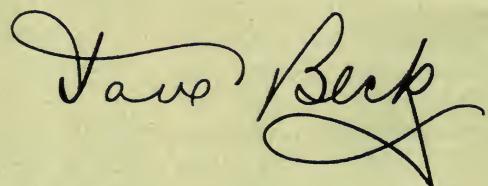
6. The Newark effort is an illustration of what can be done with organization work properly coordinated, mobilized and directed. The blueprint for victory drawn at Newark can be applied and will be applied to other situations.

7. The victory over the opposition at Newark in the brewery industry has great significance for our members employed in that industry. We hope and feel that this victory will represent the beginning of a drive which will win for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters more and more members from the industry. We are certain that the Newark results are more than good luck omens—they are the beginnings of a parade of progress in the brewery industry, progress which we are going to keep pushing.

8. The victory proves to the labor world that Teamsters believe in the precepts of trade unionism—of the great value in helping one another and in demonstrating their beliefs in unionism by hard work at the local level in behalf of our rank and file.

During and after the pre-election fight at Newark I thanked the Teamsters who came to Newark from distant points to lend a hand. These men came at a great sacrifice to their own work and to themselves. These and all others who were present at Newark, as well as the local officers, stewards and members deserve the thanks of all. The victory at Newark proved a great demonstration of the values of loyalty, strength and truth. I know this heartening victory is only the first of others yet to come.

Fraternally yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Beck". The signature is fluid and cursive, with "Dave" on top and "Beck" below it, both starting with a capital letter.

General President.

OPERATION NEWARK

proves Smashing Success

"OPERATION NEWARK" resulted in a smashing victory in two National Labor Relations Board elections February 26 when the AFL Local Joint Executive Board won the support of brewery workers at seven plants by a 13 to 1 margin over the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The AFL Local Joint Executive Board included two Teamster locals, No. 153 and No. 843, and a Federal AFL union, No. 24251. Two elections had been ordered on January 29 by the NLRB, one to be held at Anheuser-Busch and one including employees at six other plants in Newark.

RETURNS REPORTED

In the early hours of February 27 after a hectic day of election activity, the NLRB regional officials announced the following vote at Anheuser-Busch: for the AFL—447; for the CIO—24; at the six other plants: for the AFL—3,717; for the CIO—294.

Six employees at Anheuser-Busch voted for "no union" and eight cast like ballots in the other election. In the six-plant election a total of 146 ballots were challenged. The top heavy AFL-Teamster victory made the small number of challenged votes fade into unimportance and it was hardly necessary to give the challenged votes a second thought. Had the AFL lost all the challenges, the results would have been unchanged.



VICTORY HANDSHAKE—Herbert Heilmann (left), secretary-treasurer, Local 153; Walter Ruhnke, secretary-treasurer, Federal Union Local 24251, and Joseph J. Quillin, president, Local 843, headed the locals of AFL Joint Executive Board.

The six breweries in the second election included P. Ballantine & Sons; J. Hensler Brewing Company; G. Kreuger Brewing Company; Liebmann Breweries, Inc.; Pabst Brewing Company and the Hoffman Beverage Company.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

The AFL Local Joint Board unions were notified officially of the election results via NLRB channels in early March. The election results and report had to be submitted to the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D. C.

Following official notification the joint board began conferences with the Newark Breweries on retroactive

pay. After these discussions are completed the joint board will enter into collective bargaining negotiations.

VICTORS PRAISED

Immediately following a report of the election results, General President Dave Beck issued a statement complimenting those at Newark responsible for the victory. (See box accompanying this article for President Beck's statement; also see the general president's letter, Page 2.)

The victory over the CIO at Newark proved to be one of the most decisive gains made in the brewery industry for some time by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters



JAMES RUEHL, general organizer from New York State, was one of the general organizers on the Board of Strategy.



THOMAS E. FLYNN, Washington, D. C., a general organizer, gives fighting speech to final big meeting in the Newark pre-election drive.



NICHOLAS P. MORRISSEY, president of the New England Joint Council of Teamsters, who was also a member of the Task Force's strategy board.

and represented a marked success for General President Beck's New National Organizing Policy.

Shortly after the NLRB action on January 29 ordering a representation election, steps were taken by President Beck, at the request of the National Brewery & Soft Drink Workers' Conference, to mobilize assistance for the Newark brewery workers. The three locals comprising the AFL Joint Board had by custom bargained with employers on behalf of the three union's members with the employers. Representations were made to the NLRB that this pattern be recognized and the Board agreed and ordered the election by secret ballot with three possible choices: for the Local Joint Executive Board of New Jersey (AFL); for no union, or for the Brewery Workers' International Union (CIO).

The beginning of the intensive final drive in behalf of the AFL joint board occurred on February 16 when some 250 Teamsters from 14 states met in the Labor Lyceum at Newark. The Teamsters included officers and business agents from local unions in all parts of the East

Box Score of Victory

Votes in the NLRB voting at Newark, N. J., February 26 were counted in two different elections: one at Anheuser-Busch and the other combining the votes of employees at six other breweries. The box score:

	AFL	No Union	CIO
Anheuser-Busch..	447	6	24
Six-plant election	3,717	8	294
	146 votes challenged		

and Atlantic area. At this meeting Vice President Einar Mohn outlined the plans and programs of assistance by the visitors. He and Vice President James R. Hoffa, Detroit, Mich., voiced the sentiments of the International in behalf of the new organizing drive.

A three-man Board of Strategy and a 45-man "task force" were named. General Organizers Thomas E. Flynn, Washington, D. C., Nicholas P. Morrissey, Boston, Mass., and James Ruehl, Buffalo, N. Y., comprised the Board of Strategy. The task force working under the direction of the strategy board included Teamsters from the 14 states represented with representatives from a half dozen other states augmenting their strength before election day.

The local union members worked under the direction of their officers, Herbert J. Heilmann, secretary-treasurer of Local No. 153; Joseph J. Quillin, president of Local No. 843 and Walter Ruhnke, president of Federal Union No. 24251.

Task force Teamsters came from



TASK FORCE members from 20 states were present at the final big meeting. They are shown filing to the speaker's platform to identify themselves to the Newark Teamsters at the campaign rally which was held on February 22.

as far away as Texas, Minnesota and Arkansas. Other states represented in the task force personnel were Tennessee, Michigan, West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and all the New England states.

During the ten-day election campaign period the policy committee of the National Brewery & Soft Drink Workers' Conference held its meetings in Newark. While the committee discussed a wide variety of topics concerning its general jurisdiction, it placed the "Operation Newark" at the top of the agenda as a pilot project which it wanted to see succeed under President Beck's New National Organizing Policy.

TEAMSTER SOUND TRUCK was sent down by New England Conference of Teamsters to be available for use. Dominic J. Zenga, Local 841, Worcester, Mass., makes final adjustment of banner urging workers to "vote A. F. of L."

Visiting Teamsters making up the task force aiding Newark locals worked on what was almost a round-the-clock schedule. The restaurant in the basement of the Labor Lyceum was opened at 5 a. m. to accommodate task force members who were scheduled to meet workers on early shifts at 5:30 and 6 o'clock. Daily meetings were held by the Board of Strategy with task force members, assignments were made and steps planned to see that all potential voters were fully informed of the election issues. Campaign work for the 4,700 brewery workers began early in the morning and covered all shifts of the day.

During the preelection campaign



LEGAL ADVICE was given by Thomas Parsonnet, attorney for Joint Council 73. He discussed issues in NLRB election fight.

President Beck and Vice President Mohn were in frequent communication with the Board of Strategy. An assistant to Mohn, M. S. Vidaver, San Francisco, Calif., had come into Newark on various occasions over the past 18 months to aid the locals. He had come to Newark before the task force was set up in order to help prepare information and educational material for the locals in the NLRB contest.

The battle at Newark between the AFL unions and the CIO was a bitter one with each side mobilizing strength from internationals. So well organized were the AFL Joint Board's planning and operations that its leaders never at any time felt

HOME FRONT RECOMMENDATIONS were given by task force members to Newark voters. Pete Postma, left, Albany, N. Y., speaks to Karl Grassle, a driver for Ballantine. Mrs. Grassle listens as she continues her ironing.





MAIL CAMPAIGN was conducted by the Local Joint Executive Board. Here members on their own time at night are sending out election literature to voters.

impelled to resort to practices which might be called desperate or panicky. The CIO, on the other hand, realizing the Newark battle might well prove decisive in further efforts to win trade union support among brewery workers throughout the United States, apparently threw caution to the winds in desperation tactics. The CIO resorted to the discredited "divide and confuse" strategy which proved unacceptable to Newark workers.

The CIO attempted to make an issue of the seniority problem and charged that workers would lose seniority by favoring the joint board and would jeopardize their jobs.

Teamster attorneys had informed—and task force members relayed the information—local unions that the seniority problem would not be touched by the NLRB elections. The legal situation was spelled out clearly and candidly by Thomas L. Parsonnet, Joint Council 73 attorney.

In a desperate effort to win worker and public support for its cause the CIO took to television and put on two evening shows, the first and second nights before the election. In one commentary period a CIO attorney attempted to confuse the issue through a smokescreen of fable and fancy. In the election eve show the CIO general organizer

brought three local CIO adherents to plead their cause. But the arguments had long since been exploded and the television efforts represented, both lost motion and lost money for the CIO.

Most characteristic of the NLRB election fight in "Operation Newark" was the high morale of the Teamsters and Federal Union members. The rank and file members knew their cause was right; they knew the score exactly. Morale was boosted by meetings during the final stages of the election fight. On February 15, just the day before the task force meeting, Local 153 held a mass rally during which the issues of the contest were made clear. Questions concerning the technical and legal aspects were answered by an attorney.

On February 21 a meeting of the stewards from the locals was held in preparation for the final week's drive. Each steward pledged that every man in his group would be fully informed. The stewards carried the load on election day. They were responsible for getting out the vote.

On Sunday, February 22, a large mass rally was held by Local No. 843 in the Labor Lyceum. During this time the general organizers, Flynn, Morrissey and Ruehl spoke. Each gave a fighting talk of encouragement and help to the members.

During this meetings one of the most inspiring events of "Operation Newark" took place. General Organizer Flynn called upon the visiting Teamsters to introduce them-

VICTORY SMILES are worn at NLRB vote-counting headquarters by (front row from left) Robert Lewis, St. Louis; Joseph J. Quillin, Newark; Thomas E. Flynn, Washington, D. C., and Herbert Heilmann, Newark. James Ruehl (behind Quillin) and Nicholas P. Morrissey (behind Flynn) served with Flynn as members of a Board of Strategy in the Newark brewery plant election.



selves to the rally audience. Task force visitors filed up to the stage and each one passed before the speaker's microphone and gave his name, local union number and city. The roll call of cities and states represented proved to be a dramatic feature of a great morale-boosting rally. Old-time Teamsters were touched by the appearance of men from hundreds of miles away who had come to help them.

"We never thought this would ever happen—these guys coming in to help us," one member said.

Another observed, "This is one of the most exciting things I have ever seen in all my days as a union man—

I know this is a sign of great things ahead for the Teamsters."

At both the stewards' meeting and the 843 rally copies of a special pre-print was distributed. This preprint was a six-page affair containing the

TASK FORCE MEMBERS—Teamsters came from 20 states at the request of General President Beck to aid the Newark locals in their election fight against the dual labor organization. During the entire pre-election period at least 50 Task Force members were always on hand to aid Locals 153 and 843 and the Federal Union, No. 24251.



Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia



Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota Task Force



Newark Joint Council of Teamsters



New England Conference of Teamsters



Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and Texas

article on the Newark election scheduled to appear in the March INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER. In the pre-print also was a reproduction of the NLRB specimen ballot and a page of pictures and testimonials of Teamster rank and filers. This campaign piece was also mailed out by the task force headquarters to all potential voters at the seven breweries.

The final drive was a hectic period for all hands. Task force members joined local officers and stewards in an all-out effort to persuade Newark workers that the AFL-

Teamster way was the preferred way. Employees were visited in their homes; educational material was prepared and distributed at plants and homes. The reckless charges of the CIO were answered promptly and effectively. Copies of the March INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER were included in the organizing campaign material. Joint Council 10, Boston, Mass., sent its public relations sound truck down to be of assistance if and when needed.

On the night before the election

(Continued on page 30)



Detroit Group



Delegation from Philadelphia Joint Council



Upper New York State Group

Teamsters Join with Management In Effort to Solve One of Industry's Oldest and Most Bothersome Problems

SEEK RECIPROCITY ACTION BY REGIONS

RECIPROCITY problems — the difficult task of getting greater agreement on regulations affecting the trucking industry—are being attacked on a regional basis as the result of efforts being made by the organized trucking industry.

A meeting will be held in Washington, D. C., April 24 to consider reports on specific problems assigned by the Reciprocity Committee of the American Trucking Association at a meeting last month.

COMMITTEE NAMED

Moving in the direction of greater cooperation with the industry General President Dave Beck assigned a committee of top Teamster officials to sit in with the ATA reciprocity group at its meeting in the trucking organization's headquarters in Washington March 10.

In an effort to get the views of the industry and as a fact-finding mission the following were designated to attend the ATA meeting on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters: General Vice Presidents Einar Mohn, San Francisco and James R. Hoffa, Detroit; Thomas E. Flynn, general organizer and director of the National Over-the-Road Conference; David Kaplan, chief economist of the union and J. Albert Woll, general counsel. The Teamster committee represents leadership in various parts of the country and was selected by the general president in order to observe the reciprocity proceedings and to become familiar with the vital problems of reciprocity which affect both operators and employees of the nation's trucking fleets.

Problems of reciprocity were outlined by officials of the ATA, including Committee Chairman D. L. Sutherland, New Britain, Conn.; General Manager Ray G. Atherton of ATA and James F. Pinkney and Harry E. Boot of the association's legal staff. Also present to discuss with the trucking leaders was L. S. Harris, executive secretary of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. The meeting on reciprocity problems was called by ATA President Walter F. Carey who had expressed concern on behalf of the entire industry at the trend in retaliations on the part of state governments through legislative and regulatory actions.

MEMBERS CONCERNED

Union officials at the meeting agreed with the operators that the trend toward victimizing trucking operators with a maze of inconsistent and sharply different regulations is creating a situation of major importance both to employees and owners alike.

"We came here to meet with the American Trucking Associations to explore and learn more about this problem of reciprocity" one of the Teamster officials said after the meeting. "We realize that we all have a heavy economic stake in this matter. We may differ often on matters affecting wages, hours and conditions, but we are all affected by what may be hurting the industry. We want to know more about this problem—perhaps we can be of some assistance. What hurts our industry hurts us."

Since the problem of reciprocity

is apparently a regional one, according to committee spokesmen, the approach toward improving the situation will be made on a regional basis. Differences in reciprocity in the various regions were discussed with specific citations made of trends in the North Atlantic states, the South, the Midwestern area and the 11 Western states. Three specific lines of inquiry are being taken which will be subjects of reports at the April 24 meeting by those investigating the reciprocity problem:

1—What state fees and practices in the respective areas should be accorded reciprocal treatment among the states?

2—What position should be taken on a model reciprocity enabling act?

3—What type of legislation should the trucking industry recommend to states to assure that the industry pays its ways?

DIFFERENCES CITED

Regional differences in reciprocity as outlined by ATA spokesmen proved enlightening both to truckers and Teamsters attending the session. Differences within the regions were also noted by association leaders. In the North Atlantic states many of the agreements are informal and the power to grant reciprocity is lodged in a single individual, an appropriate state official, it was said. In the South, on the other hand, more agreements prevail and authority is more likely to be placed in boards and commissions of the various states. A ten-state pact known as the "Southwide Agreement" was described as an improving trend and permits fleet operators to know more about the various regulations and restrictions.

In the Midwestern area only one state, it was said, cannot grant full reciprocity—Kansas. On the other hand in the 11 Western states only one state has authority to grant full reciprocity on all fees and three states in this area do not grant reciprocity on license plates and require a full registration or payment of mileage tax.

In summarizing the reciprocity provisions, a legal spokesman for ATA said that in the four major regions only 26 states have authority

(Continued on page 30)

EDITORIALS

Boosting Labor's Purchasing Power

During the recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council considerable attention was devoted to the problem of maintaining labor's proper position in the economy. This means maintaining purchasing power in proper ratio to production.

The AFL heard a report on labor's productivity and the conclusion of that report is to the effect that labor's productivity is increasing far more rapidly than is its purchasing power. It should not be news to any economist that mass purchasing power is the basis of modern prosperity. If we have mass purchasing power in proper ratio, we have prosperity. If we don't have mass purchasing power, we don't have prosperity.

Thus we see that the big job ahead for labor is not only to maintain its purchasing power, but to increase it. We must close the gap between productivity level and purchasing power level. If the gap should widen, we may have extensive unemployment. If the gap is closed, we can be assured that the working people of the country representing the great mass market can buy the goods and services as consumers which are needed.

Labor in the days ahead must look to several points of advance: it must maintain wages and not permit wage cutting even in times of a slight economic slowdown; it must fight any wholesale cutback of wage levels; it must seek its proper share of tax reductions if and when tax reductions can be made; it must fight for better welfare and unemployment compensation payments. All of these are aimed at one thing—strengthening labor's purchasing power.

Everything done by organized labor leaders at every level is and should be directed to this end—the improvement of the purchasing power of the working man. Hours and conditions, to be sure, are important factors, but the real job we all have is to build up purchasing power and that means more money in the pay envelope, especially more money in ratio to money paid out in profits and prices.

Distinguished Service

This month marks the beginning of the forty-first year of service by the Department of Labor. One of the last official acts of President William Howard Taft in 1913 was to sign a bill enacting into law the measure creating the Department of Labor. Since that day the agency has performed distinguished service for the American working people and for the general public.

The 40 years just past have seen many changes and many advances in working conditions. When the Department of Labor was founded, America like the rest

of the world, lived in an era of peace with the hope that permanent world peace lay ahead. Unfortunately, the world was destined to be bathed in the blood of two world wars and countless revolutions around the earth.

No one is more seriously affected by wars than the working people. They provide the manpower for the fighting forces and they man the bastions of industry. The unstable conditions created by wars brought unusual conditions in labor and industry and fortunately the Federal Government had an agency, the Department of Labor, which was able to aid greatly in the war and defense periods as it was in times of peace.

Today the Department shoulders many responsibilities. Aware that many struggles lie ahead for labor, the agency is seeking to strengthen itself in order that it can provide greater service. President Eisenhower has promised that the Department will be strengthened. We sincerely hope that his promise can be realized, for we know that a stronger Labor Department means more service to the working people both in calm and crisis, in peace and in wartime.

Change of Heart

One of America's most famous Socialists has had a change of heart recently. Norman Thomas, six times candidate for the Presidency, has some reservations about earlier Socialist doctrines and he has spoken out on this change of heart.

Mr. Thomas has called for changes in the thinking which would "deemphasize the Marxian theory of the class struggle and admit up to a point the virtues of a competitive society." He also warns against pressing state ownership too far."

He admits the values of competition and says "... the spirit of emulation or competition is deeply rooted . . . there are men with a deep-seated desire to work for themselves. They will work harder and be more ingenious in so doing."

In a renunciation which represents a sharp change, Mr. Thomas says that "... in the light of history and logic, Socialists are not warranted in repeating once popular statements that capitalism is the cause of war and that the only hope of peace is universal Socialism."

These are radical differences of expression from those enunciated by Mr. Thomas in years gone by. But he has seen the effect of Marxian economics and the distortions of Marxian theories in the Communist state and the oppressions of the state under Fascism. These are lessons in the history of our own times. It is little wonder, then, that this famous Socialist leader would call for a restatement and rethinking of the goals and basic principles of Socialism.

National Conferences to Meet in Chicago

April 26 — May 1, 1953

General President Dave Beck has announced the scheduling of Policy Committee meetings of all National Conferences and general meetings of some of the National Conferences in Chicago, April 26-May 1, 1953. At the same time organization meetings for the purpose of forming a Central States Teamsters Conference will also be held. Plans for the National Truck Check will be made.

TIME: Week Beginning April 26.

PLACE: Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1953

10:00 a.m.—Registration—Conrad Hilton Hotel
—Third Floor

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1953

9:00 a.m.

National Over-the-Road Conference (*Policy Committee meeting*).

National Trade Division of Chauffeurs & Taxicab Drivers (*Policy Committee meeting*).

Federal, State, Municipal & Public Service Employees National Conference (*Policy Committee meeting*).

Miscellaneous Conference (*Policy Committee meeting*).

National Automotive, Petroleum & Allied Trades Division (*Policy Committee meeting*).

National Bakery Conference (*Policy Committee meeting*).

2:00 p.m.

National Division of Building Material & Construction Drivers (*Policy Committee meeting*).

National Conference of Brewery & Soft Drink Workers (*Policy Committee meeting*).

National Conference of Fresh Fruit, Vegetable & Produce Industry (*Policy Committee meeting*).

National Trade Division of Laundry, Linen & Dry Cleaning Drivers (*Policy Committee meeting*).

National Truckaway & Driveaway Conference (*Policy Committee meeting*).

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1953

9:00 a.m.

Combined meeting—all Conferences.

2:00 p.m.

National Over-the-Road Conference (*First General meeting*).

National Automotive, Petroleum & Allied Trades Division (*First General meeting*).

8:00 p.m.

Central States Conference (*First Organization session*).

SPECIAL NOTE: Details on hotel reservations for the Conrad Hilton and places of meetings are being mailed to all area conferences, joint councils and local unions.

Special efforts should be made by all local unions affected by the organization of the new Central States Conference to have a good representation at the Chicago meetings.

Plans will be made for the 1953 National Truck Check.

The Chicago meetings are of the utmost importance to all members. Priority attention should be given by all locals to these sessions.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1953

9:00 a.m.

National Cannery Conference (*General meeting*).

Federal, State, Municipal & Public Service Employees National Conference (*General meeting*).

National Trade Division of Chauffeurs & Taxicab Drivers (*General meeting*).

2:00 p.m.

National Division of Building Material & Construction Drivers (*General meeting*).

National Bakery Conference (*Policy Committee meeting*).

Miscellaneous Conference (*General meeting*).

National Warehouse Conference (*First General meeting*).

8:00 p.m.

Central States Conference (*Second session*).

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1953

9:00 a.m.

National Dairy Conference (*Policy Committee meeting*).

National Automotive, Petroleum & Allied Trades Division (*Second General meeting*).

National Conference of Fresh Fruit, Vegetables & Produce Industry (*General meeting*).

National Over-the-Road Conference (*Second General meeting*).

2:00 p.m.

National Conference of Brewery & Soft Drink Workers (*Policy Committee meeting*).

National Truckaway & Driveaway Conference (*General meeting*).

National Warehouse Conference (*Second General meeting*).

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1953

9:00 a.m.

National Trade Division of Laundry, Linen & Dry Cleaning Drivers (*General meeting*).

Newspaper & Magazine Drivers, Handlers, Circulation Employees, Studio, Film, Theatrical, Radio, Television & Sound Truck Chauffeurs Conference (*General meeting*).



General Executive Board

This is the first formal picture of the General Executive Board since changes and additions made by the International convention in Los Angeles. Left to right, seated: Vice Presidents John T. O'Brien, Edward Crumbock and D. J. Murphy; General President Dave Beck, General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, and Vice Presidents John J. Conlin and Sidney L. Brennan. Standing, left to right, are Vice Presidents Einar Mohn, James R. Hoffa, Frank Brewster, William A. Lee, Thomas L. Hickey and Joseph Diviny.

GEB Steps Up Organizing Tempo

First Session Under Chairmanship Of President Beck Also Stresses Goal Of Increasing Service to Membership

THE first General Executive Board meeting under the Chairmanship of General President Dave Beck was held at Miami Beach, Fla., beginning February 10, 1953. All members of the Board were present at each session of this meeting.

ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

At this meeting a detailed review and appraisal of the organizational structure and the past activities of the International Brotherhood was made with the end in view of devising ways and means, within the framework of our Constitution, of strengthening and expanding our activities and influence in the field of our jurisdiction granted to us by charter from the American Federation of Labor and to utilize to the fullest extent the capabilities, experience and trade union knowledge of those who serve our International organization and its various subordinate bodies. In this consideration and discussion a need for intensified, coordinated and well-directed organizational activities in those still relatively untouched areas of our jurisdiction was emphasized, as well as the necessity for such intensification in the areas in which full organizing possibilities have not yet been realized. Emphasized also was service —service to our local unions and

other subordinate bodies of the International and to our more than a million members.

The matter of jurisdictional problems that arise from time to time among and between the various subdivisions of our International also received attention. Fortunately, and to the credit of the various units of our Brotherhood, such problems have not arisen too frequently and, in most instances, have been equitably and quickly resolved on the local or area level. When they do arise, however, and settlement by the International is required, they must be thoroughly explored and

ton, D. C., such space is ample to accommodate the personnel needed to coordinate and unify a determined and expanding organizing program, and to serve fully, expeditiously and efficiently the interests of our membership. Such personnel is now in the process of selection, with some selections already having been made. In line with the goal expressed, the General President advised of steps taken by him to use to the fullest extent and with the maximum degree of efficiency the services of International organizers and other International representatives. In this connection he laid stress on the desire for a greater utilization of the capabilities of our International Vice Presidents and their vast knowledge of our Teamster organization and the labor movement generally.

HEARING OFFICER

The procedure of appointing Hearing Officers to hear appeals taken to the General Executive Board was reviewed by the General President and, after outlining the reasons therefor, he advised the Board that he had appointed International Representative Fred A. Tobin as Chief Hearing Officer for the Eastern Area and had placed on him the responsibility for the prompt and impartial hearing of those matters within that area properly appealed to the General Executive Board under the provisions of the International Constitution. In connection with this work he will, as the occasion requires, and with the consent and approval of the General President, call upon other members of the International to assist in the conduct of these hearings and the presentation of recommendations to the General Executive Board in those appeals brought to it for consideration and decision. Later, it is contemplated that other individuals will be selected to supervise the hearing of such appeals in other specific areas throughout the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood.

BUILDING DISCUSSED

During these discussions the General President commented on the fact that International Headquarters have now been moved to Washington, D. C., and that while temporary office space has been leased, pending the completion of a National Headquarters Building in Wash-

The General President advised members of the Board of the progress that has been made in connection with the construction of a National Headquarters Building in

(Continued on page 27)



GENERAL PRESIDENT Dave Beck opens session of Board.
At his left is Secretary-Treasurer John F. English.



LISTENING INTENTLY to a speaker is Vice President D. J. Murphy.



VICE PRESIDENT Sidney Brennan looks at International constitution.



VICE PRESIDENTS Edward Crumbock (left) and John J. Conlin compare notes.



VICE PRESIDENT John T. O'Brien of Chicago also glances through constitution.

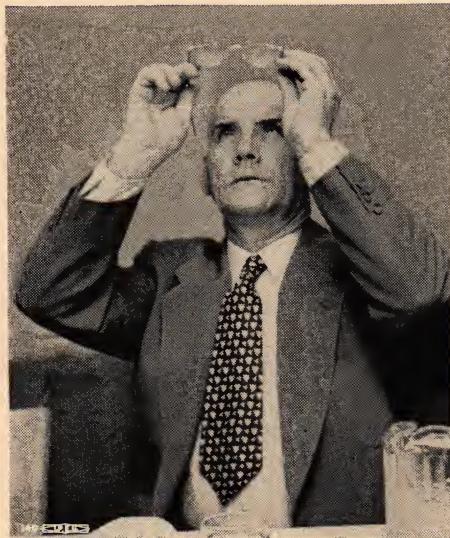
TEAMWORK HIGHLIGHTS
SESSION OF THE

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

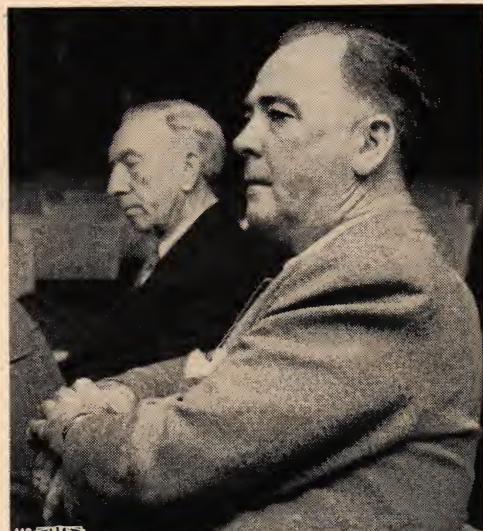
ON THESE pages are unusual candid studies of members of the International's General Executive Board at work. These unposed photos successfully capture the thoughtful attention members give to problems coming before sessions of the Board. The pictures were snapped inside a 15-minute period by TEAMSTER staff photographer, without interruption of the meeting. Attention of Board members during the session was directed chiefly to a sweeping plan for a new and more vigorous organizing drive and to increasing services of the International Union to the membership.



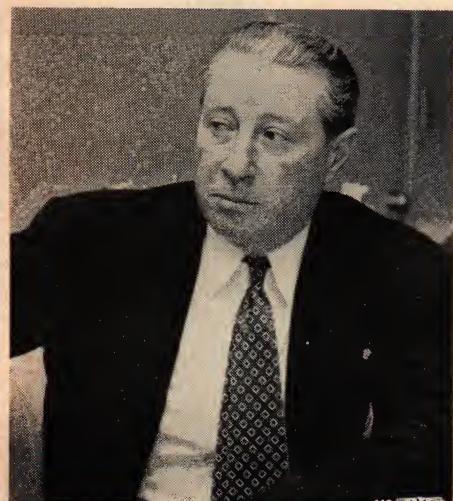
STRESSING POINT, Vice President Frank Brewster spreads his hands in emphasis.



CHECKING GLASSES, Vice President Thomas L. Hickey gets set for busy meeting.



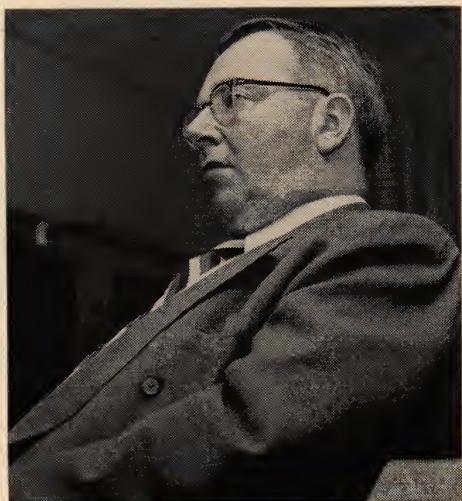
VICE PRESIDENT William A. Lee (left) of Chicago absorbs the words of a speaker.



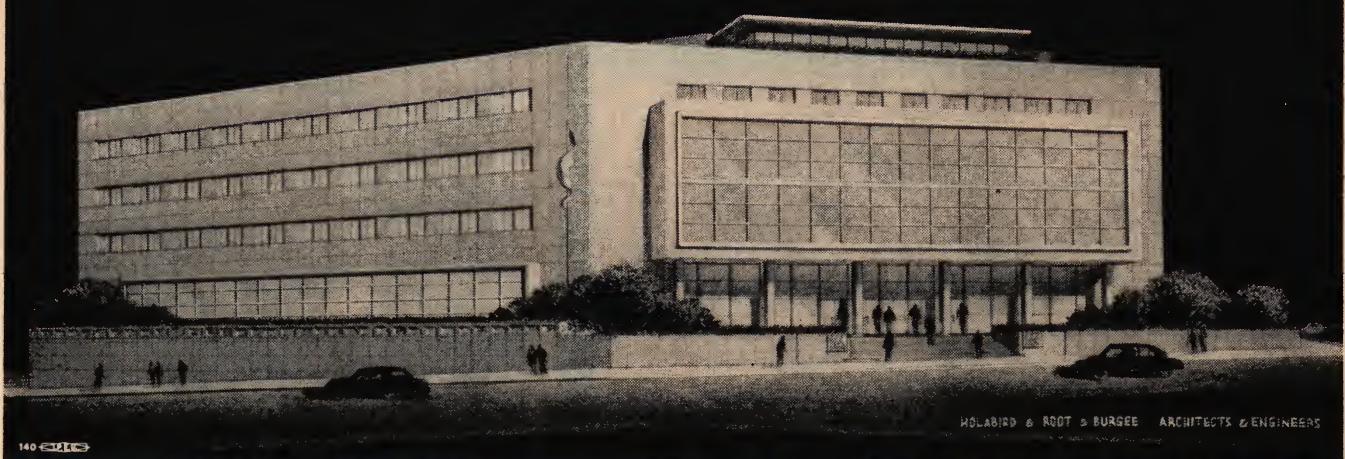
CLOSELY FOLLOWING a discussion before Board is Vice President Joseph Diviny.



THOUGHTFUL ATTENTION is given discussion by Vice President J. R. Hoffa.



VICE PRESIDENT Einar Mohn of San Francisco is one of new members of GEB.



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING of new International headquarters shows clean, sweeping lines of impressive and modernistic design.

GROUND BROKEN FOR TEAMSTERS' BUILDING

CONSTRUCTION work on the new headquarters for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is now under way in Washington, D. C. The first shovel of earth was turned on March 16 when excavation for the building at the site began.

General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English was on hand to supervise the ceremonial first shovel of earth.

The new headquarters building is located at Louisiana Avenue and First Street, Northwest, on a choice lot facing the National Capitol Plaza. The contract for the construction of the building was signed by General President Dave Beck during a meeting of the General Executive Board in Miami, Fla., last month.

Thompson-Starrett, general contractors, New York City, will build the new headquarters structure. This company is one of the leading general contractors in the business and has a large volume of work of all types under way in various parts of the United States.

Holabird, Root & Burgee are the architects for the building. This firm is one of the best known in the country with headquarters in Chicago. Both the contractor and the architect have resident representatives on the job.

General President Beck has designated Hamilton Bryden, Jr., as owner's representative. Mr. Bryden has had long experience and has made a fine record in construction work.



GENERAL PRESIDENT Dave Beck affixes his signature to contract for erection of new headquarters building while General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English waits to sign.



CONSTRUCTION GETS under way, with start of excavation. Brother English watches as shovel boom frames Capitol dome. Also near are House and Senate offices.



Progress Report No. 1

An Organization Statement from General President Dave Beck

I AM desirous of submitting to the attention of our vice presidents and Local Unions throughout the United States a survey of the past three months since this administration took office on December 1, 1952.

You will recognize the difficulty of our being able to get under way with such a complete change in the administration, but we have worked very hard to make the necessary changes looking toward our five-year program and are now well within schedule. We have surveyed the entire United States and Canada and are rapidly developing the pattern for the organizing activity and permanent structure for the ensuing five years. We had our organizers tabulate an analysis of their various areas and that has been submitted to a searching study to aid us in placing men and developing organizing procedure where most needed.

HEADQUARTERS MOVED

We have moved the National headquarters from Indianapolis and are temporarily located in the new Letter Carriers' Building at 100 Indiana Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone number Sterling 3-0525. I want to emphasize that the securing of several thousand square feet in the Letter Carriers' new building is temporary. Immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention we went into conference with the architects and the contractors looking toward the construction of our new building. After meetings lasting several weeks, the contracts have now been signed, permits granted and construction is under way. We should be in our new building within a period of 16 months.

We speeded up arrangements for the establishment of John English's office and located the Secretary-Treasurer's Department in its entirety at 100 Indiana Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., on February 1 and we have been transacting all business of the Secretary-Treasurer's office there since that time.

The office of the General President is partially operating, although we were compelled until a few days ago to utilize the space the International Union had in the Bowen Building. Ann Watkins, secretary to the General President, moved to Washington and opened our offices January 1. She is now located in temporary offices in the new temporary headquarters

and until the new building is constructed, will operate from there.

We are setting up 12 or 14 National Trade Divisions and these offices are nearing completion. Before April 15 several will be staffed and functioning.

It has been necessary for us in harmony with our new program to transfer organizers and other personnel from one section of the country to the other and in some instances we will discontinue some personnel, including organizers, where, in the judgment of the General President, it is necessary in harmony with the administration's program.

Vice President and Organizer Einar Mohn has been transferred from San Francisco to Washington as assistant to the General President and will open offices there March 15.

Staff members of the General Secretary-Treasurer's office, of course, had to change their residence from Indianapolis to Washington, D. C., and we are very happy to report that in the larger number of instances the personnel are with us and continuing their employment with their residence at Washington.

Lew Harkins, director of the National Cannery Division, will locate the new Cannery Trade Division office at Washington on April 1.

"OPERATION NEWARK" PRAISED

Organizer Thomas E. Flynn has been transferred to Washington, D. C., and will open his office in April as director of the Over-the-Road Trucking Division. At this point I want to commend highly the splendid work that Organizer Thomas E. Flynn did as director of "Operation Newark," along with Vice Presidents Einar Mohn and James R. Hoffa, Organizers Nicholas P. Morrissey and James Ruehl. This was the first activity of the newly organized machinery and its success at Newark guarantees definite progress along similar lines in the future. Thomas E. Flynn, during the interim, has been assigned to St. Louis, taking over the trusteeship of Local Unions Nos. 600 and 602 and with the consent of the membership merging the two organizations. Continual rumors of interference with our St. Louis Joint Council and Local Unions by outsiders prompted the General President to exercise his authority under the constitution and place a trusteeship

over the Joint Council for the purpose of making a complete and thorough analysis and utilizing whatever steps were necessary to guarantee that our Joint Council would operate in St. Louis under the guidance of its membership and without any interference from outside sources. Vice President James R. Hoffa was assigned also to St. Louis and is doing a splendid job.

Al Evans was transferred over to Washington and will be there temporarily and then will be given a permanent organizing assignment as soon as our Washington offices are functioning and our permanent personnel has been indoctrinated.

MID-WEST ASSIGNMENTS MADE

Vice President John T. O'Brien has been named an organizer with headquarters in Chicago and will be in direct charge of that area for organizing. He will be assisted by Vice President William A. Lee of Chicago and Vice President William A. Lee will also be utilized for traveling to various sections, particularly in the East, developing the program of the National Bakery Conference. At an early date this Trade Division will have headquarters at Washington and be staffed by competent personnel.

Organizer Henry Burger has been transferred to headquarters at Milwaukee and will direct organizing in the Wisconsin area. I wish to emphasize that organizing work is badly needed in the Wisconsin area, particularly in the brewery industry and many other fields where there is either dual organization or no organization at all. We are confident that the years of experience which Henry Burger has had in organizing in the Chicago area, coupled with the cooperation from the Central States Conference, will result in tremendous impetus in organizing in the area.

Work of a permanent nature as director of organizing in their various districts has already been assigned to several of the Vice Presidents. This is in concert with the last convention placing Vice Presidents on a permanent salary basis and within a short time Vice Presidents will be directing organizational work and in many instances International Organizers will be working under the direction of the Vice Presidents in their various assignments. I want to emphasize at this point that no organizer has a permanent assignment and is subject to transfer, whenever in the judgment of the General President the Organizer's experience and ability are needed at some point other than the place where he has been assigned.

The entire State of Pennsylvania and organizers working in that area have been placed under the direction of Vice President Edward Crumrock. Organizer Albert Dietrich has been permanently assigned to Pittsburgh, subject to the above qualification, working directly under Vice President Edward Crumrock.

General President Beck resigned as president of the

Western Conference of Teamsters and Vice President Frank Brewster succeeds him. Vice President Frank Brewster is rapidly taking over complete supervision of the 11 Western States, Alaska, British Columbia and Hawaii. He will be in direct charge of International Organizers working in this territory.

Organizer William J. Conboy has been assigned to Oakland and will assume part of the work formerly handled by Organizer Einar Mohn. George Mock, director of the National Warehouse Division, will be assigned April 1 in charge of organizing in the Sacramento, San Joaquin and Santa Clara valleys. The time necessary for Vice President Frank Brewster to supervise the entire western area and the moving of headquarters of General President Beck to Washington has necessitated increased international help in the area. John Sweeney was assigned organizer February 1 to headquarters at Portland, Oreg. He will work under the direction of Vice President Frank Brewster.

Organizers in the Central States area in and around Chicago will be assigned to work under the direction of Vice Presidents John T. O'Brien and William A. Lee.

Organizers in Michigan and the territory westward to Colorado and in the South will be assigned to work under the direction of Vice Presidents James R. Hoffa and Sidney L. Brennan who will mutually agree upon the territory each will direct subject to the approval of the General President.

Organizer Murray W. Miller will be in charge of the Southern States. He will direct the other organizers and personally will be under the supervision of Vice President James R. Hoffa. Organizer Cliff Fredericks has been assigned to work under the direction of Regional Director-Organizer Miller.

Organizers in New York State and New England will be under the direction of Vice Presidents John J. Conlin and Thomas L. Hickey. The definite assignments of organizers and territory as it pertains to these Vice Presidents will be made at an early date.

Vice President D. J. Murphy will have definite assignments made to him after the completion of the work now going on in St. Louis.

Organizer Harold Thirion has been transferred to Kansas City and for the immediate future Missouri and adjacent territory will come under the direction of Vice President James R. Hoffa and under his direction of Organizer Thomas E. Flynn.

STATISTICAL OFFICE IN WASHINGTON

David Kaplan will be assigned to headquarters at Washington and will direct the development of a National Statistical Division, including the work of filing all contracts negotiated in the United States and keeping the President's office advised of comparative status of wages, hours and working conditions, inclusive of insurance and welfare programs throughout the

entire jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood. The work of developing ICC procedure, intensive study of the problems and organizing revolving around the post-office hauling and similar work will also be under David Kaplan's direction. Frank Tobin and Organizer Tom O'Brien will work under David Kaplan's assignments. David Kaplan, however, will continue headquarters at New York and commute to Washington until a satisfactory program has been developed to continue his work there by agreement with the New York Joint Council. President Martin Lacey and the New York Joint Council will be continually conferred with and no change will be made from David Kaplan's headquarters operation in New York until this directive work which has been going on so splendidly in New York has reached a satisfactory conclusion. At this point I want to express sincere appreciation for the cooperation we are receiving from Martin Lacey, the president of the New York Joint Council and its personnel. We do not intend to retreat in the slightest degree in New York or anywhere else from the positive insistence that no one violate our jurisdiction and that no muscle men, racketeers or Communists infiltrate or control our organization either from within or from without.

CENTRAL STATES MEETING

We will shortly send out a call for a meeting of all locals in the 12 Central States for the purpose of setting up the Central States Conference organization patterned after the Western Conference structure with Trade, Legal, Publicity and Legislative Divisions. Shortly after the perfection of this Conference Division we will send out a call for the formation of a similar Conference to be known as the Atlantic Conference. This will encompass the territory East of the 12 Central States and any present conference structures that would be in contradiction to this pattern will be assimilated by the new Atlantic Conference structure. Thus with the calling of these two Conferences and their perfection of organization along with the Western Conference and the present Southern Conference which we will give attention to later, we will have perfected four National Conference groups. Later it is the intention of the General President to put supervisory international officers over the four Conference Divisions. From the four groups we will then perfect a continuing integrated national organizing structure.

The 12 or 14 National Trade Division heads at Washington will continually and thoroughly analyze Trade Division work in every nook and corner of Teamster operation and work through the four Conference groups, the Joint Councils and Local Unions. We intend to perfect the kind of National Trade organization that will catalog every firm in the United States, Canada and United States territories where we operate and with long range organizing activity continually

search every avenue possible to effectuate organization to as close to 100 per cent within that jurisdiction as is possible. Every Local Union and Joint Council in its association with the machinery of these Conferences will retain its complete autonomy and physical structure.

Fred A. Tobin has been assigned, with headquarters at Washington, to pass on appeals arising from trial action in Local Unions and Joint Councils and to supervise elections arising out of trusteeship or where election procedure is in dispute. He has further been instructed to reduce the number of appeals by holding meetings with Local Unions and Joint Councils. Ninety per cent of all appeals and trials emanate from a relatively small number of Local Unions and Joint Councils. A study will be made as to why the situation is repeatedly occurring in these Joint Councils and not in other Joint Councils.

WILL HAVE LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

We will develop and perfect a National Legislative Office in Washington and through it perfect cooperative action with similar offices now functioning. We will further recommend to Joint Councils, Trade Divisions, Area structures and Local Unions to intensify the development of legislative organizations on a local and regional level and through their cooperation work out a great national legislative program that will reach from the grass roots into the top national structure.

Similar organizing procedure will be perfected in the establishment of a National Publicity and Promotional Division. This Division will maintain very close contact with the editorial staff of the International Magazine and will contact continually Local, Joint Council and other Teamster papers. Personnel in this department will be available to give aid and assistance on a local level to those Joint Councils and Areas that desire to establish papers or other media for closer contact in dissemination of information to their members and the general public.

We will set up the machinery to make available monies to loan at fair interest rate to Joint Councils, Areas, Trade Divisions or Local Unions where it is desired to construct Teamster offices, thus bringing under one roof a number of Local Unions in order that we may effectuate a closer relationship in doing business and a better fraternity of understanding.

We have already perfected working agreements on a national level with several International Unions for cooperative organizing and we have established the machinery in these instances to settle jurisdictional disputes. We are surveying on a national level additional tie-ins with International Unions and hope to effectuate friendship and fraternal association with our associates in Labor.

We will rigidly insist on no interference with our

jurisdiction and will perfect militant action coupled with proper finance to protect it.

ORGANIZING MACHINERY

I must again refer to the recent brewery elections at Newark and emphasize that we will perfect the organization developed there that was so successful and intensify Area cooperative action hundreds of miles in each direction from any given point where trouble may occur. I want to emphasize that we will use this same organizing machinery in combating any interference with our Locals or other physical Divisions or individuals by hoodlums, racketeers or Communists. I want to emphasize that it may not always be an easy job and we will not hesitate to use every agency of local, state and Federal Government to aid us. We will hire trained investigators if necessary and utilize every avenue to protect our unions, our officials and our members through the employment of trained publicity personnel along with the investigative agencies of the government utilizing all of our own financial and physical strength to make certain that these people do not interfere with our organizations. We want to conduct our business honorably and fairly. We are not looking for trouble; we don't want any trouble, but we are not running away from it either. We are organized to secure wages, hours and conditions of employment consistent with proper American standards of living. We want our industries to be prosperous and we will aid and assist our industries in every way in bringing about such prosperity. We will insist on production from our membership; we will encourage mechanization; we will sponsor high production and distribution at lowest possible cost to consumer consistent with legitimate profit on invested capital and adequate salaries and conditions to our members.

We are going to continue sponsorship of welfare programs and insurance benefits for workers and their families. It is the finest asset to create during

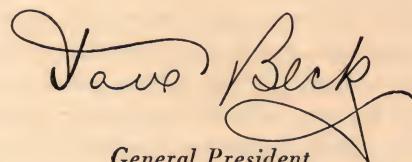
the working years of the individual by his own efforts adequate living standards for his old age and not burden local, state and Federal Government with charitable contributions coming out of the pockets of taxpayers when, by long range planning, such living standards can be maintained and developed for the years of retirement through siphoning earnings through the productive years of employment.

We have retained a financial advisor as well qualified as any bank or insurance investment counsellor to advise us in the proper investment of our funds. We will invest continually with maximum safety all available money in excess of needed operating capital with, of course, recognition for necessary liquid reserve.

"INTERNATIONAL'S BEST MONTH"

I am glad to inform the entire membership that last month was the greatest month in the history of the International.

From time to time I will make a report to the Vice Presidents and officers of our Local Unions, Joint Councils and Trade Divisions of the progress of our International Union. We hope to answer fully the responsibility of leadership and lay out the work of organizing and general development of our International Union. We will give every bit of possible information in order that it may be transmitted from these sources back to our general membership. We will endeavor to develop to the highest possible degree of perfection a national organizing structure and administrative office that will carry this Union forward to its highest possible attainment. I assume complete responsibility for administrative policy and direction of personnel and ask your cooperation.



The signature is handwritten in cursive ink, appearing to read "Dave Beck". Below the signature, the title "General President" is printed in a smaller, sans-serif font.

AFL Television Show, 'Both Sides,' Makes Debut

A new television forum type program discussing popular issues of the day was inaugurated by the American Federation of Labor Sunday, March 15.

The first program of the series, "Both Sides," was on the subject "Are We Making Progress Toward Peace and Security?" The principals in the discussion were two Senators, both members of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Discussing the subject were Michigan's Senator Homer

Ferguson, Republican, and Minnesota's Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat.

Two Members of the House of Representatives flanked the principal participants as counsel supporting the positions of the debaters.

Narrator for the program is Quincy Howe, author and commentator. The program is telecast over the American Broadcasting Company network. The program is scheduled for a 13-Sunday series from 1:30 to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard

Time, and is heard in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Detroit at that hour. In Chicago the program is heard from 9:30 to 10 p. m., local time, and in Los Angeles and San Francisco, it goes on the air from 8:30 to 9 p. m., local time.

The second program scheduled by "Both Sides" dealt with the Tidelands oil controversy with Senator Clinton Anderson (Dem., N. Mex.) and Representative Samuel V. Yorty (Dem., Calif.) participating.

JOINT COUNCIL 13 IN TRUSTEESHIP

GENERAL President Dave Beck, operating under his pledge to keep the International Union clean and to coordinate the activities of the local unions, stepped into the St. Louis picture on March 1st. International Representative Thomas E. Flynn was sent to St. Louis as a personal representative.

Reports have been received that undesirable elements had infiltrated Joint Council No. 13. Investigation of these reports by Flynn and International Vice President James R. Hoffa led to a decision to place the Joint Council in trusteeship. Conferences with the officers of the Joint Council on March 6 resulted in these officers submitting their resignations. At a meeting of the full Council the same evening, Flynn announced the action and the reason the International was taking the action.

Flynn announced that some questionable elements were removed from influence. If investigations reveal any more bad spots, they will be removed, he said. All unions are coming under close scrutiny to see how well they have organized their jurisdiction and how well they have lived up to the International Constitution and policies, he said.

MEMBERS INFORMED

All members of the International Union in the St. Louis area are being informed that this is a move to make the organization more efficient in serving their interests. Flynn disclosed that plans are now being laid for a streamlined, hard-hitting organizational program in St. Louis. Complete cooperation of every local union in the area will be expected in the forthcoming drive. Some surveys of the extent of organization in the jurisdiction of the various locals have already been started.

In his trusteeship, International Representative Flynn is being assisted by Secretary-Treasurer Har-

old J. Gibbons of Local 688. St. Louis is a key center in warehousing, while the convergence of five Federal major highways and a dozen or more secondary Missouri and Illinois highways combines to make the city a key section for the Teamsters' jurisdiction in the Middle West.

GATEWAY TO SOUTHWEST

St. Louis is the gateway to the great Southwest. The completion of organization in the city will have a major effect on the uncompleted field of southern organization; highway truck lines with St. Louis as a transfer point have close affiliations with the southern trucking network. A number of major warehouses have branches in the South and others are parts of a nation-wide merchandising set-up that includes southern

cities. Among the major highways converging in St. Louis are US 66 and US 40, both roads heavily involved in coast-to-coast trucking.

The importance of St. Louis in our jurisdiction and the effect completed organization would have are factors to be considered in the huge organizing program now being planned by President Beck.

Flynn held a number of conferences with Vice President Hoffa before action was taken. The subject of these conferences included not only the bad situations that were discovered but went on to lay plans for the streamlining and coordination of the International Unions affiliated in the St. Louis area.

TO BUILD UNION

President Beck was kept in constant touch with the situation as it developed. Flynn made it plain that the International's work in St. Louis at present is designed to set up machinery and practices that will lead to the building of a fully organized, highly respected organization, with good contracts and good labor-management relations based on mutual respect.

Brewery Conference Policy Committee Meets



THE POLICY COMMITTEE meeting of the National Conference of Brewery & Soft Drink Workers met in Newark, N. J., February 16 during the pre-election NLRB campaign in which two Teamster unions and an AFL Federal union won a smashing victory. Shown in the photo are (seated—left to right) George Leonard, Local 203, Los Angeles, Calif.; Vice President Einar Mohn, San Francisco, Calif.; Joseph J. Quillin, Local 843, Newark, N. J.; P. H. McCarthy, conference attorney, San Francisco, Calif., and Robert Lewis, Local 6, St. Louis, Mo. Members standing (left to right) are Dave Levinger, Local 812, New York City; Anton Felicetta, Local 792, Minneapolis, Minn.; Frank Seban, Local 744, Chicago, Ill.; John McKelvey, Local 125, Newark, N. J., and Joseph Paust, Local 133, St. Louis, Mo.

Showdown Near on Taft-Hartley

bills by a number of members of the House and Senate with provisions ranging from mild change to drastic revision.

Labor leaders and members of Congress friendly to labor are doubtful that any early showdown will result in a victory for liberalizing the law as the result of recent events. The breakup of the Labor Advisory Committee cast serious doubt on any hope that the Administration would urge drastic changes. The labor and public members of the committee called to advise Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin they wanted to make a study of the Taft-Hartley

ever presented against the Taft-Hartley law was offered March 3 when President Meany gave an extended statement outlining the evils of the act and suggesting legislative reforms. Mr. Meany amplified some of his remarks in answering questions from committee members following presentation of his statement. Making his statement in what he said was a "spirit of constructive contribution to the legislative process," President Meany attacked the law saying, "We feel quite strongly that this law is unjustifiably oppressive and that it has placed intolerable restrictions upon the exercise of basic rights and freedoms by trade unions and their members just because they are part of organized labor."

"Labor's basic purpose," Meany told the committee, "in industrial relations is to make sure that men and women whose livelihood depends on wages can, through their own mutual effort, safeguard the standards of their pay, their job status and their working conditions through binding agreements with their employers.

. . . Relations between employers and workers are governed the best when they are governed the least . . . when Government does intervene, it (should) intervene to harmonize differences and expedite agreement, rather than to judge and to punish."

President Eisenhower was quoted as saying, in the State of the Union message, ". . . experience has shown the need for some corrective action, and we should promptly proceed to amend that act." The witness said the American Federation of Labor does not seek a pro-labor law but "a law that is just to both workers and employers, a law that is, above all, workable as well as equitable."

After giving background and describing the atmosphere of emotional excitement of the period in which Taft-Hartley was passed, Mr. Meany set forth a number of specific recommendations for changes.

He asked that the "so-called 'anti-closed shop' provisions . . . prohibiting a full union shop, be repealed." He also asked for the elimination of the provisions of the act which interfere with internal union administration by confining

AFL Asks Sharp Revisions; Management Divided on Keeping Old Law or Making It Stronger, Snubs Advisory Group

AN early showdown on proposed changes in the Taft-Hartley law is foreseen in Washington as the result of conflicting testimony submitted to the House Committee on Labor and Education. Chief points at issue are the sweeping proposals for revision of the act which would ease the burden on labor as proposed by the American Federation of Labor and legislative proposals by the National Association of Manufacturers to make the law even tighter and tougher.

Developments in the battle of the amendments in Washington include the following principal events:

1. Strong representations for drastic changes in the law presented to the House committee by AFL President George Meany.

2. Recommendation of amendments which would "strengthen" the law and make it more onerous to labor, with chief supporters of this type legislation coming from the NAM, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and some members of Congress.

3. Breakup of the Labor Advisory Committee of 15 labor, business and public members called to study Taft-Hartley amendment proposals.

4. Introduction into Congress of

law. Industry members, however, declined to vote or be recorded as registering a recommendation for a change in the law and one industry member said that industry "is satisfied with the law as it is."

Before the breakup many had hoped that the advisory group might come up with recommendations which would be acceptable in a large part by both labor leaders and industry. After the industry members refused to vote on questions in the committee and caused the group to break up, a statement was issued explaining their position. President Meany, a labor member, attacked the statement and said "their indefensible position does not square with the facts." He said in his blast at the industry group that "The industry members made no effort whatsoever to bring about agreement. . . . I am forced to the inescapable conclusion from their actions that these representatives of industry are perfectly content to sit tight with the Taft-Hartley Act as now written—with all its unfairness and its union-busting provisions—and will take part in no move to make the law more acceptable to labor."

One of the most persuasive cases



TEAMSTER ATTORNEYS at Chicago meeting (above) elected Board of Governors, mapped course of action.

enforcement of union security provisions to collection of dues and initiation fees. In connection with union security, he also asked that the section of Taft-Hartley giving state laws precedence over the Federal law be repealed.

The secondary boycott provisions were subjected to particular attack. Meany said, "We recommend that the present broad and general restriction on secondary boycotts be narrowed by making it necessary to prove that the illegal object was the *principal* object rather than *any* object, as under the present act."

He also asked that workers be permitted to refuse to handle struck goods or struck work. Such a refusal should also be permitted to workers "if their employer is receiving goods or utilizing services from another employer, when such other employer is producing these goods or providing these services under conditions adversely affecting the standards or working conditions of the employees of either employer." He furthermore asked that the law be amended to "recognize the fact that subcontractors and distributors are not neutrals. The joint interest should make the employers be considered as one employer for purposes of bringing economic pressure by labor, the AFL leader said.

In connection with the secondary boycott, Meany said unions should be permitted to picket or strike against an employer who is dealing with another employer, when the

TEAMSTER ATTORNEYS STUDY LABOR LAW

CONGRESS has been conducting hearings respecting revision or repeal of Taft-Hartley. Hearings have been going on before the House Labor Committee for some weeks and have just been commenced before the Senate Labor Committee. At the suggestion of President Beck, a meeting of Teamster lawyers, representing subordinate bodies of the International, was called to meet with the office of the general counsel of the International for the purpose of discussing the Taft-Hartley Act, with special reference to the manner in which that Act has had impact upon the Teamsters' organization throughout the country and for the purpose of making preliminary suggestions for amendments to be considered at the Conference of Teamsters' Lawyers held in Chicago March 16 and 17. The Washington

conference was held on March 3 and 4 and was attended by the lawyers appearing in the above photograph. During the two days of discussions, the entire subject of Taft-Hartley was thoroughly explored, and an attempt was made to ascertain what amendments were particularly required as a means of eliminating the disastrous impact of that law upon the daily functioning of Teamsters' unions as distinguished from unions in other fields. Suggested amendments were prepared for presentation and discussion by the Conference of Teamsters' Lawyers at Chicago.

Teamster attorneys at the meeting in Chicago named the following to a Board of Governors: Clarence Beck, Salt Lake City, chairman; Samuel B. Bassett, Seattle; John C. Stevenson, Los Angeles, Mathew O.

(Continued on page 32)

other employer has refused to recognize or bargain with a certified union. He also asked that the right to picket and exercise the right of free speech be protected at all times.

A strong attack against the use of injunctions under Taft-Hartley was made with a recommendation that

a change be made in the injunction issuing procedure. Meany asked that Section 10 be eliminated since injunction provisions "have no place in labor-management relations." He suggested that the National Labor Relations Board expedite hearings and that the injunction be used as

a means of enforcing NLRB orders but that an injunction be issued after and not before full examination and a fair hearing are provided.

Elimination of Sections 301 and 303 was urged. These sections authorize damage suits against labor unions. The AFL president said most states provide ample protection in cases of breaches of contract. The uncertainties resulting from the damage suit sections of Taft-Hartley have resulted in great hardship to labor, the committee members were told.

AN URGENT NEED

Procedural observations concerning the work of the NLRB were made. Expediting Board procedure was called an "urgent" need and additional personnel for the NLRB was recommended. A competent staff rather than an enlargement of the Board was recommended. He also suggested that the step making the Board's General Counsel separate was not good and the relationship prevailing prior to Taft-Hartley between the Board and General Counsel should be restored. Filing requirements should be eased also, he said.

The effectiveness of the non-Communist affidavit section was challenged and the section in the law pertaining to compulsory signature should be deleted, Meany urged.

Important recommendations in NLRB election procedure were made. Economic strikers should not be deprived of their right to vote in elections, he said, and strike-breakers should be forbidden to vote. The prohibition or the right of strikers to vote was characterized as a "union-busting device" by President Eisenhower, Mr. Meany reminded the committee.

An important recommendation in the building trades was made when President Meany asked the building trades unions be permitted to sign agreements with contractors before a job begins. Rival unions could challenge representational rights under expedited procedure, it was said.

The wide latitude under the employer's "free speech" doctrine of the act was attacked and full rights

to workers were urged as a measure of justice and equity.

Other recommendations urged were:

—elimination of the provision which permits deauthorization petitions while binding collective bargaining agreements are in force;

—elimination of the contract termination notice section;

—elimination of the restrictions on health and welfare funds;

—changes in exemptions and definition of certain types of employees under the act;

—elimination of the prohibition against political contributions;

—return of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to the Labor Department;

—modification of the so-called emergency disputes section by elimination of the unworkable and one-sided procedure (injunction process) with full play given to the processes of conciliation and mediation.

NAM OFFICIAL APPEARS

A few days after President Meany had testified the National Association of Manufacturers' representative appeared. He is George W. Armstrong, Jr., president of the Texas Steel Company and chairman of the organization's industrial relations committee. The views expressed were sharply opposed to those of the AFL and, if accepted, would make the Taft-Hartley law even more oppressive than it now is. Some of the major changes suggested by the NAM were:

—stripping the NLRB of authority to interpret the "free speech" doctrine and a refusal to authorize union free speech on company time;

—make it unnecessary for management to disclose full information to the union in bargaining situations (protection of confidential information is claimed);

—the secondary boycott section should be strengthened, not weakened;

—strengthening the mandatory injunction provisions and the sections on jurisdictional strikes;

—prohibition of sympathy strikes;

—prohibition of the union shop (elimination of "compulsory unionism" is claimed);

—permit a greater participation

by the states in labor-management relations;

—retention of independent General Counsel status by the NLRB;

—prohibition of industry-wide bargaining—keep bargaining at the plant level;

—prohibition of economic strikers to vote in NLRB elections;

—strengthening the restrictive practices provisions.

These and other recommendations were made by the NAM. Since they are so different from the views expressed by labor, it is believed in Washington that efforts by anti-labor members of Congress will be made to forestall revisions through attempts to amend the law making it tougher rather than more liberal. The NAM line may be setting the policy for those who have anti-labor records and anti-labor bias in Congress.

The United States Chamber of Commerce underscored many of the NAM recommendations and argued against many of the constructive recommendations of President Meany. Another "make it tougher" advocate was Robert N. Denham, former General Counsel of the NLRB. He would abolish the NLRB, repeal Taft-Hartley, and then have Congress pass an even more stringent law.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Senator Irving Ives (Rep., N. Y.) introduced one of several bills by members of Congress. His would provide for national congressional action in a national emergency strike situations. Representative Charles R. Howell (Dem., N. J.) introduced a bill which would "halt employer intimidation of workers" by the so-called "free speech" provision of the Taft-Hartley law. Congressman Robert Byrd (Dem., W. Va.) told the House committee the whole Taft-Hartley measure should be repealed and the Wagner Act restored.

As time drew near for the Senate hearings scheduled for late March, it was apparent that temperatures were rising in discussions of Taft-Hartley and many in Washington felt the possibilities of amendment at this session were being made no more promising by the divergent views presented to the committee.

UI SHOW DEPICTS TEAMSTERS' ROLE

THE vital role of the Teamster to the nation's growing industries will be vividly displayed to Midwesterners, April 18-25, at the AFL Union Industries Show.

This year, the seventh annual exhibition of union label products and services will be held in the Minneapolis Auditorium, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Prizes will be offered at many booths, and corridors of the mammoth exhibition hall are expected to be crowded with visitors.

The Twin Cities show offers once again to our Brotherhood an excellent opportunity to promote good will for our organization—as well as all organized labor—and a chance to forcefully remind people of the host city and surrounding cities of the value of the union label and shop sign.

To take advantage of this opportunity, the area Joint Council is preparing an exhibit, which will be centrally located in the exhibition hall and should be a stellar attraction of the show. Last year, as in every previous year that it was shown, this exhibit was a show-stopper. More than 700,000 New Englanders visited the booth at the 1952 show in Boston.

AFL members in Minnesota will

distribute more than one million free tickets to the show before the doors open, April 18. These tickets are the only means of admission during opening days of the show.

A variety of exhibits will be available to the thousands who are expected to visit the show during its week's stand. These displays will range all the way from small booths with free literature to large animated displays and actual demonstrations of union labor skill. The bricklayers hold their annual apprenticeship contest. Butchers give away prize portions of beef. Potters make chinaware, and plasterers prepare intricate examples of their craftsmanship.

Public service exhibits will include booths sponsored by humanitarian organizations and health and welfare groups. The Department of Labor always has an exhibit, offering pamphlets and other forms of literature of interest to laboring men. Other government agencies, including the armed forces, are expected to participate.

The AFL Union Industries Show is always a big event in the host city. It has been presented in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Boston. The show was inaugurated with the St. Louis exhibi-

bition, which was under the direction of I. M. Ornburn, who was then secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the AFL. He directed the show during its presentations in St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Cleveland, and had completed plans for the Philadelphia show when taken by death. His assistants completed the staging of the Philadelphia exhibition.

Direction of the annual show is now under the guidance of Ray F. Leheney, a Teamster, who was elected to the post vacated by Mr. Ornburn.

All Teamsters who are able to do so are urged to attend the 1953 show.

GEB Steps Up Organizing Tempo

(Continued from page 15)

Washington, D. C. He stated that the contract for construction had been signed and it was expected that ground would be broken within thirty days. He described in detail the facilities this new Headquarters Building will provide and estimated that the new building would be ready for occupancy within a year and a half.

A large portion of the work of the Board involved the consideration and disposition of a number of appeals and jurisdictional disputes brought to it for consideration and decision. Approximately eleven appeals were considered and decided and approximately five jurisdictional disputes were determined. Each one of these matters was thoroughly inquired into and considered by the members of the Board prior to decision. Since the parties to these appeals and jurisdictional disputes were directly notified of the decisions reached, it becomes unnecessary to detail them here.

In order to assist various local unions in making the adjustments that may be necessary in carrying out the decisions of the Board in respect to some of the jurisdictional disputes considered and decided, committees were appointed, charged with that responsibility.



VISITORS TO the AFL Union Industries Show in Minneapolis, April 18-25, will see your International Brotherhood's official exhibit, above. The Teamsters' display has proven itself to be a show-stopper in other cities.

TEAMSTER TOPICS

Cab Drivers Honored

Sixteen cab drivers, members of Local 95, Kenosha, Wis., have received awards from their employer for no-accident records. The following drivers were honored at a ceremonial dinner recently:

Four year no-accident record—Lawrence Burkhardt, Harry Kerkman, George Fuller, Charles Kopp.

Three year no-accident record—Albert Dunn.

Two year no-accident record—John Costabile, Albert May, Frank Duffin, Alphonse Popiel, and Angelo Romano.

One year no-accident record—Ralph Anderson, Jr., Elmer Watkins, Walter Petersen, Jane Webb and Gwendolyn Wilkins.

Two Championships

Championships seem to be the order of the day with Local 857, Cannery Workers, Sacramento, Calif. The Cannery Union baseball team won the championship of the Sacramento Winter League and is considered one of the fastest semi-pro leagues in the country. This team is managed by Manuel Rapinha, president of Local 857, and is coached by Joe Bottino, a meat wagon driver from Teamster Local 150.

The girls' softball team won the Sacramento city championship of the night softball league during 1952. The girls' team is managed

by Buzz Davilla, a warehouseman from Local 857.

Both teams chalked up 12 victories each with the men's team registering only four losses and the girls' team only two defeats. The activities of these ball teams are a part of the sports program being actively sponsored in Local 857 under the direction of Business Agent George Cole.

Trucking Careers Favored

Careers in trucking rate high with prep school youngsters. Teamster representative in Portland, Oreg., report surveys among high school students indicate a mounting interest in trucking. The Teamster officials have been conducting seminars at Portland high schools, explaining qualifications for drivers, trucking operations and describing cooperative efforts of the Teamsters' Union and trucking industry management.

Dirt Counts, Too

A District Court in Ottumwa, Iowa, has ruled that "accumulation of mud or ice" on the chassis is no excuse for a vehicle being over legal weight limits.

Rail Damage Higher

S. L. Meyer, general traffic manager of one of the nation's leading distilleries, declared recently he had found in his experience that freight damage rates by railroad is three

times higher than in trucking. The traffic expert said improved packaging methods could further reduce damage to goods carried by trucks, but warned against adoption of any regulatory packaging system.

Help Build Clinic

Members of Local Union 274, Phoenix, Ariz., are planning to give four hours' pay over four years to help American Federation of Labor union of the Phoenix area in the project of building a Crippled Children's Clinic. Local President Lee Phillips said members are being asked to contribute five dollars over the four-year period to the AFL project. Don Pierson, a dairy plant employee, was the first in line to answer the appeal.

Oil Drillers Vote

Oil well drillers for two Southern California drilling companies have voted to affiliate with Local 986, Oil Well Drillers' and Helpers' Division. The election victories followed an intensive organizing drive by the Western Warehouse and Produce Council, a division of the Western Conference of Teamsters.

A New Home

Local 287, San Jose, Calif., is proud of its new building and has a goal of substantially increased membership, according to Fred Hofman, secretary-treasurer. With



LEAGUE CHAMPS—Sacramento Winter League champions are members of Cannery & Warehousemen's Union.



CITY LEADERS—Girls' softball players of Local 857 won the Sacramento, Calif., city championship for 1952.



NEW HOME for Local 287, San Jose, Calif., is one of most modern in the West.

a present membership of 2,700, the local expects to boost the enrollment to "better than 4,000," according to local organizing objectives.

The new building in which the local moved last year is one of the most modern and up-to-date in the West. The headquarters of No. 287 was built to accommodate the greatly increasing demands for space.

Local 287 was chartered some 27 years ago and in 1941 it helped establish Local 890 in Salinas, a general local. In 1947 No. 287 was split up and a sales delivery local, No. 296 was chartered. In 1951 members in No. 287 were turned over to a newly chartered local, No. 576 and last July the local again established a newly-chartered organization in the Santa Cruz area as Local 912.

When No. 287 was split in 1947 it had a membership of approximately 1,200 and was located in an old Safeway store. Intensive organizing work on the part of officers and members boosted the members up to 3,500. The old offices proved too small and so the members decided to build their own headquarters to serve Teamsters in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties. The new locals were chartered in order to provide better service to the members.

Officers and business agents of this progressive local which reports good organizing progress include: Ernest Lomba, president; Albert Larin, vice president; Fred Hofman, secretary-treasurer; A. C. Spottswood, recording secretary; Joe

Bringuel, Vince Cusimano and Elmer Jensen, trustees; Jerry Coakley, Bert Compton and Albert Winters, business agents.

Law Unconstitutional

A Pennsylvania law limiting gasoline station price signs to a maximum size of 12 inches square has been declared unconstitutional by a Dauphin County Court. Judge Walter R. Sohn ruled the statute was an infringement on business men's rights and that enforcement of the limitation was "not a valid exercise of the police powers of the commonwealth. . ."

Five-day Week Goal

When negotiators for Local 289, Minneapolis, enter the bargaining arena this Spring, the chief goal will be a five-day week for bakery drivers. Business Agents Joseph O'Hare and Harold Clements of the local union said the five-day week would be the primary target for most bakery driver locals in the Midwest.

Other objectives, they reported, will be health and welfare plans and substantial wage boosts.

'Perfect' One Hundred

The director of safety for a West Coast trucking firm says one hundred of his company's 521 line drivers are in the "perfect" classification. Kenneth N. Beadle, safety director for Pacific Intermountain Express, reported that 100 PIE drivers had five-year or better safe driving records.

Those 100 over-the-road drivers, he said, have driven more than 56 million miles without a preventable accident.

Retired, But Active

You can't keep a good man out of harness, so three months after Paul Führer—veteran of 44 years as an official of Local 432—had resigned because of "failing health," he was serving without pay on a union committee negotiating two important contracts.

Brother Fehrer, only surviving member of a small group which met in his apartment to form the bakery drivers' local back in 1906, intends to devote more time to his family and to gardening after he completes his volunteer duty in the negotiations.

The veteran Teamster has two sons in the local union, Paul J. and William.

Brother Fehrer was born in Switzerland, and his parents came to this country when he was five years old. He recalls that Local 432 was organized to fight back an employer's plan to cut pay. At the time, he drove a horse and wagon for a bakery, and wages were determined solely from commissions. Drivers averaged \$12 a week. Eleven of them joined to form a union when management decided to cut commissions.

Brief Notes

Reo trucks upped production 16 per cent in 1952 . . . Eddie Frank, formerly a scout for the New York Giants, has joined a New Jersey trucking firm, where he'll use his sharp eyes as sales and traffic representative . . . Wisconsin officials are giving serious consideration to a proposed 2,200-mile "arterial" highway system.

'OPERATION NEWARK' SMASHING SUCCESS

(Continued from page 10)

the National Labor Relations Board office issued a set of rules governing the balloting. Meetings were held by the Board of Strategy and AFL Joint Board leaders and special instructions were given to all task force members. The consensus of advice given by the Board of Strategy was: "This is now a Newark affair. The visiting Teamsters have done their part to help bring the message to local people. Today is election day. There must be no activity which can be charged as being interference with the free choice of the Newark workers. The elections today are matters for the local people."

This attitude proved to be sound for no charge of interference was made. Visiting Teamsters conducted themselves throughout the entire campaign with credit to themselves and the International. The election day load was carried by the stewards and local officers and members—a burden which they carried with willingness and enthusiasm.

Voting began as early as 5 a. m. with the first votes cast at Liebmann's Brewery and the last balloting was taken at 1 a. m. the next morning at Ballantine. Voting was heavy and AFL Joint Board members were both energetic and enthusiastic. Their air of confidence which seemed to increase with the day was substantiated when the returns began to be made public.

FIRST RETURNS

First returns were from the single-brewery election at Anheuser-Busch. When only 24 votes went for the CIO, one Budweiser worker said, "Well, they don't even deserve that much."

The election count was made by the NLRB at the downtown offices of the New Jersey Breweries. By 2:30 a. m. it was apparent that the AFL Joint Board had won a smashing victory. General Organizers Flynn, Morrissey, and Ruehl and presidents of the participating local unions, Heilmann, Quillin and Ruhnke were on hand at the tabula-

tion headquarters to get first hand returns—returns which marked the end of a fight begun more than 18 months ago when the CIO moved into the Newark area. The verdict, in the opinion of all, marked the beginning of what Teamsters believe is a bright new era in organizing success and labor relations in the New Jersey brewery field.

"Our men have won a great victory—we are grateful to Tom Flynn, Nick Morrissey and Jim Ruehl and all the fellows who came in to help—above all we are grateful to Dave Beck. We pledge ourselves to fight on for Teamster success, justifying the faith and confidence which President Beck and the International have shown," a joint statement from the two Teamster locals said, marking the close of "Operation Newark," a pioneering effort and a great pilot project in progressive organization.

Praise from President Beck

Statement of General President to Newark workers:

Immediately after the brilliant victory at Newark I personally complimented those responsible for the results—local members, stewards, officers, the General Organizers and visiting Teamsters and the National Conference of Brewery & Soft Drink Workers.

I would like to renew this and publicly thank all of the Teamsters for the fine work in Newark. Elsewhere in the magazine I have set forth the general results which will flow from the Newark situation.

Victories do not come by accident—they take intelligence and hard work, attributes which our people had in full measure in Newark. Everyone is to be complimented. The results on the NLRB tally sheets tell the story—and more results will come as the result of our work there.

SEEK RECIPROCITY ACTION BY REGIONS

(Continued from page 11)

to enter into reciprocity agreements on all fees and registrations and 22 states and the District of Columbia do not have the authority to waive all fees.

Since reciprocity depends on legislation and state regulation, both operators and Teamsters are aware, it was pointed out, of the fact that this is a major legislative year. Forty-four of the 48 states have legislative sessions this year. In these sessions 140 bills dealing with motor carrier restrictions of various kinds have been introduced.

The ATA meeting in which the Teamster officials were observers was seen as a step not only of achieving a closer understanding of the economic, legal and regulatory problems but of possibly developing a common front on kindred questions of legislation in the various states

affecting the trucking industry. In several states Teamster officials have taken the leadership in fighting restrictive efforts, notably in New York State and in Oregon. Teamster officials appeared before legislative committees in the state of New York when the so-called ton-mile tax law was pending and spelled out the evils of such legislation. During the referendum last year in Oregon Teamster officials and Teamster publicity media were mobilized to assist the industry in fighting the ton-mile tax law in that state.

Awareness on the part of General President Beck and the Teamsters generally of the implications and potential evils of restrictive legislation was hailed as a progressive step forward in developing a better understanding between truckers and employees.

WHAT'S NEW?

Advantages of New Hydraulic Elevator

Any light truck or jeep chassis can be the base for mounting a new hydraulic elevator which can raise a crew or up to 2,000 lbs. of freight from 15 to 30 ft. Its hydraulic pump is driven by a power take-off and its platform, available with fixed or collapsible guard rails, is 42 by 65 in. Regular controls of the unit are in the driver's compartment, but in the case of a power failure a convenient by-pass valve at the base lowers the lift. Even should a complete rupture of the hydraulic lines occur, the lift would still descend at a slow, controlled rate.

Marking Unit for Rough Surfaces

Especially designed for placing long-lasting markings on rough surfaces and materials is a new fast-drying marking ink. It comes in a novel burst-proof tube with a ball point attachment that permits direct application from the tube. It is claimed that even after two years of hard usage, rough handling and continuous weathering, tests have shown that marks made by the device on metal were still as clear as when new.

Dual Output in Power Take-Off

A power take-off featuring dual output capacity with two drive shafts that permit the operating of separate units at different intervals is being proudly presented by its Toledo manufacturer. This dual capacity makes simultaneous performance of two jobs possible, such as operating gasoline and fuel oil pumps; pumps and lift gates; winches and post-hole diggers, and various other double-action jobs. The new model is for use with spur gear applications. A companion model for helical gear use is also available.

Maneuverable and Light-Weight Crane

A new $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton mobile crane which lifts and moves up to 1,000 lbs. and operates easily in close quarters is now being offered by a firm in Ohio. The unit features a low boom, low enough to go into elevators, and a narrow platform,

small enough to operate in aisles and through doors. The crane is powered by a single unit hydraulic pump, without hose or outside coupling, and has a lift height of 6 ft.

Distortion-Free Cutter for Steel

For cutting 14 gage steel, galvanized iron and softer materials without producing a distortion on either side is a new nibbler produced in Philadelphia. Also designed to cut holes in ducts and tubes without damaging the original contour, the unit is portable, permitting use as either a hand tool or for mounting

in a vise. The nibbler has for its minimum cutting radius $\frac{7}{8}$ in.

Warns of Unsafe Brake Pressure

Now being offered for sale by a Rochester manufacturer is a pressure switch, designed as a warning for use on trucks with air brakes, which sounds a buzzer or other signal when the air pressure falls below the safety level. When the pressure drops below the point of safety the main diaphragm portion of the switch completes an electric circuit and sets off the alarm.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

JANUARY 1, 1952, TO DECEMBER 31, 1952

Cash Balance, January 1, 1952.....	\$7,811,661.60
CASH RECEIPTS	
Initiation Fees	\$563,417.12
Per Capita Fees	4,048,020.00
Supplies	175,342.58
Charters	240.00
Interest on Investments	484,600.00
Local Union Refunds	58,934.51
Discount on Bonds Purchased	17,187.50
Defunct Local Union Funds	206.03
	5,342,947.74
	\$13,154,609.34
CASH DISBURSEMENTS	
Purchase of U. S. Government Bonds.....	\$3,304,659.17
Officers', Organizers', Auditors' and Statisticians' Salaries.....	473,007.16
Officers', Organizers', Auditors' and Statisticians' Expenses.....	273,544.55
General Office Employees' Salaries.....	34,455.86
Washington Office Expense.....	21,776.77
San Francisco Office Expense.....	15,231.71
Chicago Office Expense.....	3,498.65
Memphis Office Expense.....	3,716.23
Donations to Subordinate Organizations.....	466,370.00
Organizing Campaign Expense.....	88,313.92
Office Printing and Supplies.....	7,999.34
Local Union Printing and Supplies.....	126,145.17
International Teamster.....	639,257.36
Donations to Allied Organizations.....	10,500.00
Donations to Public Causes.....	3,756.50
Postage	8,386.00
Telephone and Telegraph.....	19,878.17
General Office Rental	13,513.05
Per Capita Tax to Affiliates.....	333,645.20
Express and Cartage.....	4,376.73
Social Security and Unemployment Taxes.....	8,376.33
Attorney Fees and Disbursements.....	66,067.69
General Office Expenses	6,543.94
Auditing Service	1,035.00
Insurance and Bonds	10,339.60
Advertising	168.14
Local Union Refunds	5,479.66
Expenditures Authorized by General Executive Board	20,829.24
Interest Expense	10,880.72
Premium Paid on Bonds Purchased	312.50
Foreign Exchange	17.57
Transfer of Funds.....	8,500.00
Real Estate	3,080.60
Janitor Service and Supplies	3,455.35
Retirement and Family Protection Plan	256,420.59
1952 Convention Expense	132,122.29
	6,380,610.76
	\$6,773,998.58

STATEMENT OF NET WORTH FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1952

Certificates of Deposit:	
Fidelity Trust Company	\$50,000.00
Indiana National Bank.....	1,000,000.00
Cash on Deposit:	
Canadian Bank of Commerce	\$170,371.08
Indiana National Bank	783,509.54
Peoples National Bank of Washington	500,000.00
Seattle-First National Bank	4,270,117.96
	5,723,998.58
Securities:	
Dominion of Canada Bonds	\$200,000.00
United States Savings and Defense Bonds	1,150,000.00
United States Treasury Bills	994,659.17
United States Treasury Bonds	17,350,000.00
United States Treasury Notes	1,000,000.00
	20,694,659.17
Net Cash and Securities, December 31, 1952.....	\$27,468,657.75

LAUGH LOAD

Budding General

Quizzing a bunch of rookies, the sergeant asked, "Johnson, when you clean a rifle, what's the first thing you do?"

"Look at the number," the private answered promptly.

"Now what on earth has that got to do with anything?" the sergeant demanded.

"Just want to make sure," explained Johnson, "that I'm cleaning my own gun."

Needed the Rest!

An actress thought she had an excellent plan for keeping her diamond necklace safe. She always left it on her dressing table with this note:

"You're wasting your time. This is only an imitation. The real necklace is at the bank."

But one night after the last act, the necklace was gone. There was also a postscript to the note:

"This necklace will do, thanks. I'm only a substitute myself. The burglar who works this territory is away on vacation."

Careful Katie

The pretty maid who had been hoarding her earnings approached her mistress before getting married, with the request that she keep her money for her.

"But won't you be needing it, Mary?" the maid was asked.

"Maybe, ma'am. But you don't think I'm going to keep all that money in the house with a strange man prowling about, do you?"

Won't Hint Well

"Any hint of marriage, dear?"

"Yes, mother, several—but he just keeps ignoring them."

Yo-Yo Organizer

The organizer, his pocket bulging with membership cards, called on the boss at the close of a busy day. Said the boss:

"You should feel like a privileged man. Do you know that during the day I have refused to see seven union representatives?"

"I know," said the organizer, "I'm them."

Overlooked An Item

"And now, gentlemen," continued the Congressman, "I wish to tax your memory."

"Good heavens," muttered a colleague, "why haven't we thought of that before?"

Choke on This One!

A woman drove into a service station to complain that her car was using up too much gas. The attendant pointed to the

choke lever, which protruded from the dash-board. "Do you know what that gadget is for?" he asked her.

"Oh, that," said the woman airily. "It's not good for anything, so I keep it pulled out to hang my handbag on!"

We've Bun There!

Rookie Driver—"I'm supposed to go to a supervisor's conference. What's a supervisor's conference?"

Veteran Ditto—"That's a group of guys who, unable to decide what to do alone, get together to decide that nothing can be done."

Political View

"Dad, what is a traitor in politics?"

"A traitor, my son, is a man who leaves our party and goes over to the other side."

"Then what is a man who leaves the other party and comes over to our side?"

"A convert, my boy."

Fish Tale

A friend of ours returned from a fishing trip and gave an enthusiastic report of a favorite spot he'd found.

"I caught a lot of big ones," he boasted, "ten inches, 12 inches—"

"Twelves inches!" I interrupted. "That isn't a big fish!"

"Between the eyes?" he snapped.

His Number's Up

"It seems to me, Mary, that you're marrying very hastily. What is the policeman's name?"

"I don't know his name, but I've got his number."

Supreme Insults

Look at me, I am a self-made man! That is the trouble with this cheap labor.

Used to It!

"Just why do you want a married man to work for you, rather than a bachelor?" asked the curious friend.

"Well," sighed the employer, "the married men don't get so upset if I yell at them."

Fast Insult

A motorist was helping his extremely fat victim to rise. "Why didn't you go around me?" growled the victim.

"Sorry," murmured the motorist, sadly. "I wasn't sure whether I had enough gasoline."

Swan Song

Mr. Smith: "I understand your wife is a finished soprano."

Mr. Jones: "No, not yet, but the neighbors almost got her last night."

Wide Open Spaces

"Honey, Ah loves you' bathin' suit!"

"Sho' nuff?"

"It sho' does!"

An Ill Wind . . .

Jones: "Life is full of trials."

Brown: "Yes, thank goodness."

Jones: "Why do you say that?"

Brown: "I'm a lawyer."

Teamster Attorneys

(Continued from page 25)

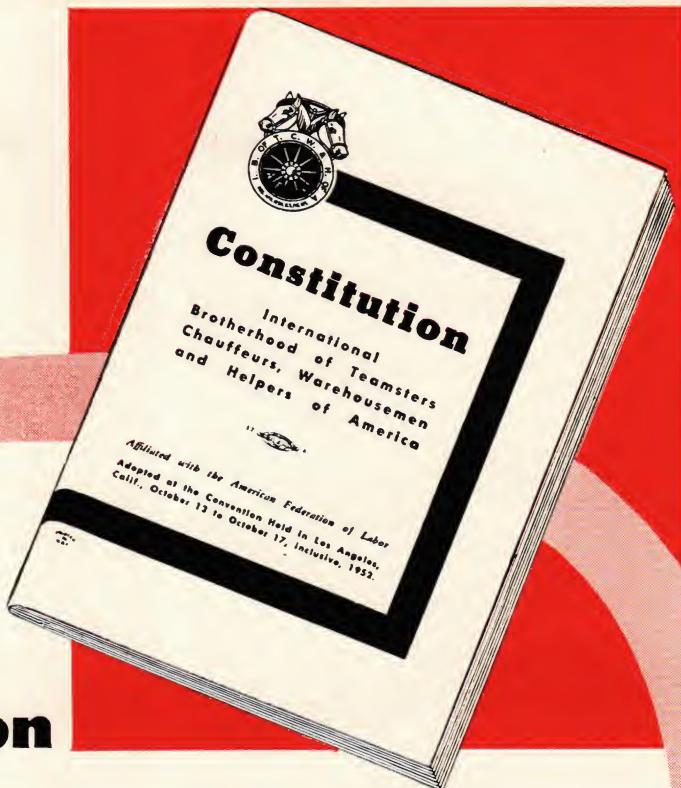
Tobriner, San Francisco; P. H. McCarthy, Jr., San Francisco; Daniel D. Carmell, Chicago; Warren E. Hall, Jr., Atlanta; Joseph M. Jacobs, Chicago; Robert C. Knee, Dayton; David Previant, Milwaukee; Lester Asher, Chicago; L. N. D. Wells, Dallas; Harry H. Craig, St. Louis; Sidney Cohn, New York; Norman Zolot, Bridgeport, and Edward Davis, Philadelphia.

Other attorneys present were: Harry H. Craig, St. Louis; John T. Wiley, Jr., St. Louis; J. Albert Woll, Washington; Herbert Thatcher, Washington; Donald S. Richardson, Portland; Aaron Benenson, New York; George S. Fitzgerald, Detroit; Fred A. Tobin, Washington; C. I. McNutt, Des Moines; Ira Schneier,

Tucson; Lester J. Schaffer, Philadelphia; Ben Paul Jubelirer, Pittsburgh; John J. Manning, Kansas City; Cliff Langsdale, Kansas City; Thomas Kachelmacher, St. Paul; William D. Gunn, Minneapolis; Reid W. Nelson, Salt Lake City; H. Albert Young, Wilmington; Thomas E. Brachken, Baltimore; John J. Walsh, Utica; Harry Pozefsky, Gloversville, N. Y.; Herbert B. Galton, Portland, Oreg.; Jacob J. Edelman, Baltimore; David D. Weinberg, Omaha; M. E. Derryberry, Nashville; H. G. B. King, Chattanooga, and Solly Robins, Minneapolis.

Also present at the lawyers' meeting were General Vice Presidents Sidney L. Brennan, James R. Hoffa and Einar Mohn.

New!

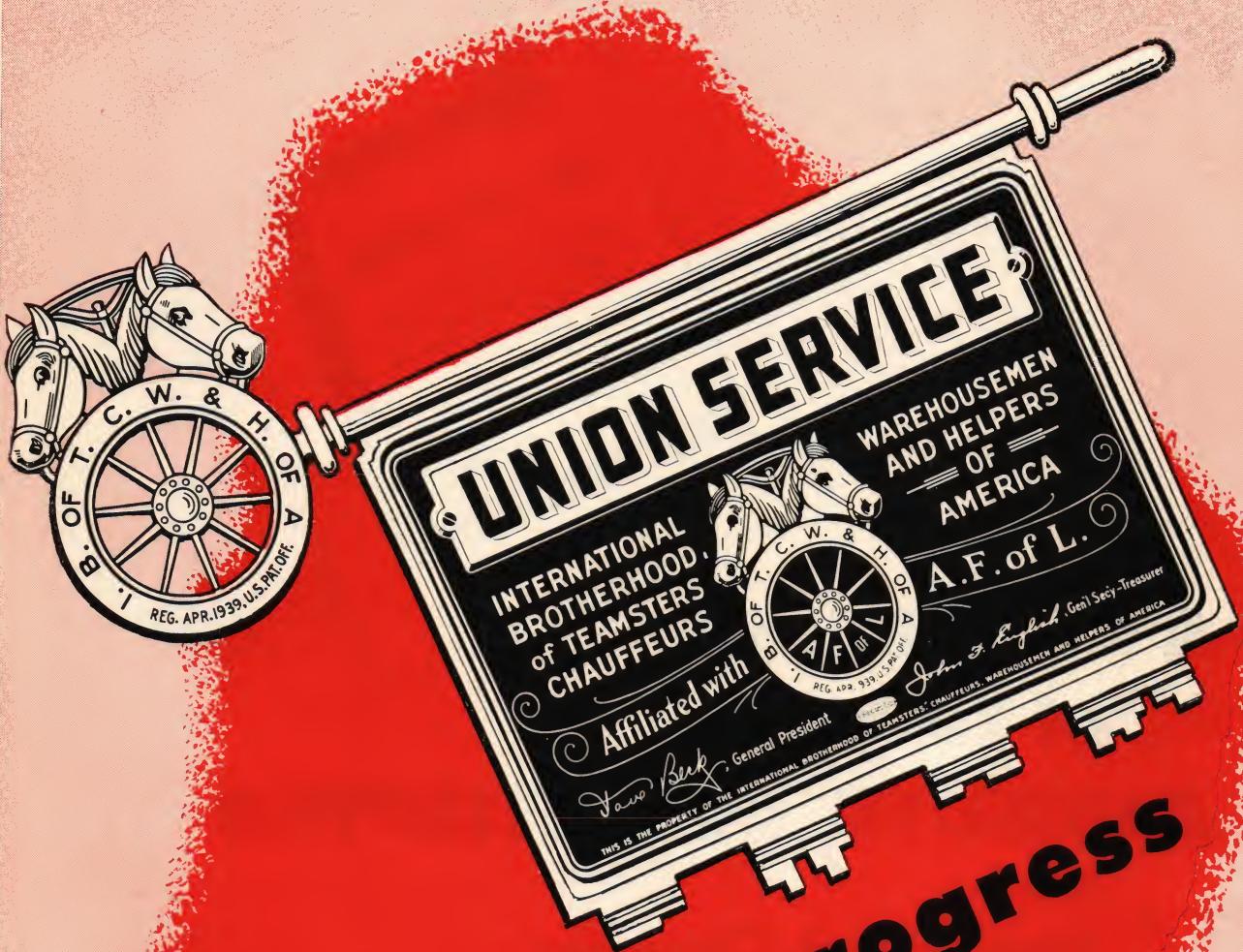


**A New Edition
of Your
AMENDED CONSTITUTION**

**Important Changes
Major Amendments
Revisions Made by the
16th Convention**

**AVAILABLE NOW
Ten Cents a Copy**

**Order your copy TODAY
from your Local Secretary**



your key to progress

**WORK !
BUY !
LIVE ! TEAMSTER**